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(FILE 'USPATFULL, HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 10:26:44 ON 30 NOV 2000)
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FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 10:27:03 ON 30 NOV 2000

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 10:27:10 ON 30 NOV 2000
L1 3022 S UNSAPON? OR UNSAPON?/AB

L3 12441 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON (BARLEY/OBI OR BRIZA/OBI OR BUCK
WHEAT/OBI OR CASSIA OCCIDENTALIS/OBI OR COFFEE BEAN/OBI OR
DOG FISH/OBI OR JOJOBA/OBI OR JURINEA/OBI OR LAUREL BERRY/OBI
OR OLIVE/OBI OR ORANGE ROUGHY/OBI OR RYE GERM/OBI OR SHARK
LIVER/OBI OR SPERM WHALE/OBI OR TALL/OBI) (L) OIL#/OBI
L4 55 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON (AMARANTH/OBI OR ANISE/OBI OR
AVOCADO/OBI OR OLIVE/OBI OR QUINOA/OBI) (W) SEED#/OBI (L)
OIL#/OBI
L6 837 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON (CANDELILLA/OBI OR CARNUBA/OBI OR
ESPARTO OURICURY/OBI OR SUGAR CANE/OBI OR SUNFLOWER/OBI) (L)
WAX##/OBI
L7 530 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON DEOILED LECITHIN/OBI OR GUAYULE
PLANT/OBI (L) (EXT#/OBI OR EXTRACT?/OBI) OR OLESTRA/OBI OR
OLEAN/OBI OR SHEA BUTTER/OBI OR VEGEPURE/OBI
L8 13737 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON L3 OR L4 OR L6 OR L7

(FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 10:27:10 ON 30 NOV 2000)

L9 176999 S EXT# OR EXTRACT?
 L10 157543 S HYDROLYS?
 L11 4 S L8 AND L9 AND L10
 L12 737 S L8 AND L9
 L13 125061 S TOPICAL OR SKIN OR DERM? OR HAIR OR FUR OR FEATHER#
 L14 69 S L12 AND L13
 L15 41 S L1 AND L12
 L16 4 S L15 AND (L13 OR (63 OR 62)/SC,SX)
 L17 8 S L11 OR L16
 L18 309389 S OIL# OR WAX##
 L19 1501 S L18 AND L1
 L20 176 S L19 AND (L13 OR (63 OR 62)/SC,SX)
 L21 22 S L20 AND L9
 L22 2 S L20 AND HYDROLYSIS
 L23 23 S L22 OR L21
 L24 19 S L23 NOT L17

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 10:40:44 ON 30 NOV 2000

=> d .ca l17 1-8;d .ca l24 1-19

L17 ANSWER 1 OF 8 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:512710 HCAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 133:137398
 TITLE: Microcapsules from sporopollenins, their production and applications
 INVENTOR(S): Ehwald, Rudolf; Woehlecke, Holger; Lerche, Dietmar
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Lerche, Dietmar, Prof., Germany
 SOURCE: Ger. Offen., 4 pp.
 CODEN: GWXXBX
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: German
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
	DE 19902724	A1	20000727	DE 1999-19902724	19990119
AB	Macroporous and mech. stable microcapsules with good filterability are produced from sporopollenins. The microcapsule wall is recovered intact from purified sporoderm or exines of plant spores or pollen. The biocompatible capsules can be filled with various materials and coated with colloidal permselective membranes or incorporated into size-exclusion permselective gels.				
IC	ICM B01J020-00 ICS B01D015-08				
CC	48-11 (Unit Operations and Processes) Section cross-reference(s): 9, 11, 63, 80				
IT	Hydrolysis (acid; prodn. and use of microcapsules from sporopollenins)				
IT	Biotechnology				

Extraction

Liquid chromatographic stationary phases

Microcapsules

Polyelectrolytes

Solubilization

Ultrafilters

(prodn. and use of microcapsules from sporopollenins)

IT Lignoine

Olive oil

RL: NUU (Nonbiological use, unclassified); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)

(prodn. and use of microcapsules from sporopollenins)

L17 ANSWER 2 OF 8 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:275945 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 133:39791

TITLE: Lipase activity and fatty acid typoselectivities of plant **extracts** in **hydrolysis** and interesterification

AUTHOR(S): Caro, Yanis; Villeneuve, Pierre; Pina, Michel; Reynes,

Max; Graille, Jean

CORPORATE SOURCE: Laboratoire de LIPOTECHNIE, CIRAD/AMIS, Montpellier, 34398, Fr.

SOURCE: J. Am. Oil Chem. Soc. (2000), 77(4), 349-354
CODEN: JAOCA7; ISSN: 0003-021X

PUBLISHER: AOCS Press

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB Lipase fatty acid typoselectivities of Euphorbia characias latex and com. available crude prepn. of bromelain were detd. in the hydrolysis of homogeneous triacylglycerols (TAG) and natural TAG mixts. Their activities were compared to a com. available crude prepn. of papain. Under optimal lipolysis conditions at pH 8.0 and 10 min of incubation time, maximal activities were obsd. at 45, 55, and 50.degree.C, resp.,

for

E. characias latex, crude bromelain, and crude papain. Com. available crude prepn. of bromelain exhibited very poor hydrolysis activity.

Latex

from E. characias, which contained 340 mg of dried material per mL of fresh latex, exhibited a high lipase activity and a short-chain fatty

acid

preference in the hydrolysis of homogeneous TAG. For all substrates, it showed a better activity than crude papain. Lipase fatty acid typoselectivities of crude bromelain and crude papain also were studied

in

interesterification reactions of tributyrin with a series of homogeneous TAG. Expts. showed that crude bromelain [water activity (Aw): 0.21] had no activity in interesterification. Regarding reactions with crude

papain

(Aw: 0.55), yields of newly formed TAG decreased with increasing chain length of TAG, except for the reaction with trimargarin. For interesterification of tributyrin with unsatd. TAG, triolein reacted faster than polyunsatd. TAG. During these interesterification reactions, the proportion of new TAG with two butyroyl residues was higher than new TAG with only one butyroyl residue. This phenomenon was more pronounced for reactions with long-chain TAG.

CC 7-3 (Enzymes)
 ST lipase fatty acid typosselectivities plant **ext**; bromelain latex
 papain lipase plant
 IT Fatty acids, biological studies
 Glycerides, biological studies
 Linseed oil
Olive oil
 Sunflower oil
 RL: BPR (Biological process); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
 (lipase activity and fatty acid typosselectivities of Euphorbia
 characias latex and crude preps. of bromelain and papain)
 REFERENCE COUNT: 15
 REFERENCE(S): (2) Giordani, R; Phytochemistry 1991, V30, P1069
 HCAPLUS
 (3) Jensen, R; Lipids 1983, V18, P239 HCAPLUS
 (4) Mc Kee, R; Phytochemistry 1986, V25, P2283
 HCAPLUS
 (6) Mukherjee, K; J Agric Food Chem 1996, V44, P1948
 HCAPLUS
 (7) Mukherjee, K; J Agric Food Chem 1998, V46, P2427
 HCAPLUS
 ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L17 ANSWER 3 OF 8 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:378493 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 131:33236

TITLE: **Extraction of alcohols from tall
 oil pitch**

INVENTOR(S): Ezaki, Yoichiro; Okumura, Tatsuya; Yamada, Aya

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Arakawa Chemical Industries, Ltd., Japan

SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 5 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
	JP 11158195	A2	19990615	JP 1997-340516	19971125
AB	Alcs. are extd. from tall oil pitch by (1) adding H2O to alk. hydrolyzates of tall oil pitch to give aq. solns. showing solids content .ltoreq.40% and (2) extg. alcs. from the solns. using C4-12 alcs. and/or ketones as solvents. Thus, 1000 g aq. soln. contg. 34.2% alk. hydrolyzate of tall oil pitch was subjected to extn. with 1000 g BuOH to give 119.3 g alcs. contg. 34.0% sterols.				
IC	ICM C07G017-00				
	ICS C11B011-00				
CC	45-4 (Industrial Organic Chemicals, Leather, Fats, and Waxes) Section cross-reference(s): 32				
ST	tall oil pitch alc extn ; butanol solvent sterol extn tall oil ; ketone solvent alc extn tall oil ; alkali hydrolysis tall oil pitch alc extn				
IT	Solvent extraction (extn. of alcs. from alk. hydrolyzates of tall				

oil pitch)
 IT Alcohols, preparation
 Sterols
 RL: PUR (Purification or recovery); PREP (Preparation)
 (extn. of alcs. from alk. hydrolyzates of tall
 oil pitch)
 IT Alcohols, uses
 Ketones, uses
 RL: NUU (Nonbiological use, unclassified); USES (Uses)
 (extn. solvents; extn. of alcs. from alk.
 hydrolyzates of tall oil pitch)
 IT Tall oil pitch
 RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); PUR (Purification or recovery); PREP
 (Preparation)
 (saponif.; extn. of alcs. from alk. hydrolyzates of
 tall oil pitch)
 IT 71-36-3, 1-Butanol, uses 104-76-7, 2-Ethylhexanol 107-87-9,
 4-Methyl-2-butanone 108-94-1, Cyclohexanone, uses 111-13-7,
 2-Octanone
 111-27-3, 1-Hexanol, uses
 RL: NUU (Nonbiological use, unclassified); USES (Uses)
 (extn. solvents; extn. of alcs. from alk.
 hydrolyzates of tall oil pitch)

L17 ANSWER 4 OF 8 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:190905 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 124:241761

TITLE: Cosmetic and/or pharmaceutical compositions
 containing

INVENTOR(S): unsaponifiable shea fat concentrates
 Wachter, Rolf; Tesmann, Holger; Struve, Alfred;
 Sander, Andreas; Andersen, Bent
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Henkel KgaA, Germany; Aarhus Oliefabrik A/S
 SOURCE: Ger. Offen., 13 pp.
 CODEN: GWXXBX
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: German
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
DE 4426148	A1	19960125	DE 1994-4426148	19940722
WO 9603137	A1	19960208	WO 1995-EP2755	19950713

W: FI, JP, NO, US

RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: DE 1994-4426148 19940722

AB Compns. contg. shea fat with an unsaponifiable content of 20-80
 wt.%, an I no. of 70-110, and a content of cinnamic acid compds. of 15-50
 wt.% are useful as skin conditioners with antiinflammatory activity.

They
 show improved UV absorpition, hydrophilicity, emulsifying power, and skin
 compatibility. Thus, a fraction of shea fat with a high proportion of
 unsaponifiable material was obtained by either fractional vacuum
 distn. (collecting the fraction obtained at 230-260.degree. and 0.03

mbar)
 or countercurrent extn. with EtOH. A water-in-oil skin cream was prepd.

by combining an oil phase contg. Monomuls 90-018 2.5, Cetiol J600 2.0, beeswax 8100 2.0, TiO₂ 3.0, ZnO 2.0, Cetiol A 2.0, Cetiol S 10.0, and shea fat conc. 4.0 with an aq. phase contg. 86% glycerin 5.0, MgSO₄.7H₂O 1.0, preservative, and H₂O to 100 wt.%.

IC ICM A61K007-42
ICS A61K007-48; A61K007-06; A61K007-025

CC 62-4 (Essential Oils and Cosmetics)

ST shea fat conc cosmetic pharmaceutical; **skin** conditioner shea fat conc

IT Alkoxylation
Cosmetics
Esterification
Ethoxylation
Extraction
Sunscreens
Unsaponifiable matter
(cosmetic and pharmaceutical compns. contg. **unsaponifiable** shea fat concs.)

IT **Extraction**
(countercurrent, cosmetic and pharmaceutical compns. contg. **unsaponifiable** shea fat concs.)

IT Distillation
(mol., cosmetic and pharmaceutical compns. contg. **unsaponifiable** shea fat concs.)

IT Fats and Glyceridic oils
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(**shea butter**, cosmetic and pharmaceutical compns. contg. **unsaponifiable** shea fat concs.)

IT Pharmaceutical dosage forms
(**topical**, cosmetic and pharmaceutical compns. contg. **unsaponifiable** shea fat concs.)

IT 621-82-9D, Cinnamic acid, compds.
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(cosmetic and pharmaceutical compns. contg. **unsaponifiable** shea fat concs.)

IT 103-26-4, Methyl cinnamate 621-82-9, Cinnamic acid, reactions
RL: RCT (Reactant)
(esterification with; cosmetic and pharmaceutical compns. contg. **unsaponifiable** shea fat concs.)

L17 ANSWER 5 OF 8 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:80529 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 122:54531

TITLE: Enzyme-assisted aqueous **extraction** of fat from kernels of the shea tree, *Butyrospermum parkii*

AUTHOR(S): Tano-Debrah, Kwaku; Ohta, Yoshiyuki

CORPORATE SOURCE: Fac. Applied Biological Sci., Hiroshima Univ., Higashi-Hiroshima, 724, Japan

SOURCE: J. Am. Oil Chem. Soc. (1994), 71(9), 979-83

CODEN: JAOCA7; ISSN: 0003-021X

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB Chem. characteristics of kernels of the shea tree (*Butyrospermum parkii*) from Ghana were detd. to design and evaluate studies on a traditional

enzyme-assisted fat extn. of the kernels. The effectiveness of a no. of cellular degrading enzymes in assisting the shea fat extn. were also tested by treating meals of the kernels with one or more of these enzymes before extn. and comparing the yield with control extns. Proximate

compn.

of the kernel on dry-matter basis was: total lipids, 59.04%; crude fat, 54.85; protein, 7.81%; total carbohydrates, 34.77%; ash, 2.57%. Starch content was 7.59%; hemicellulose, 10.84%; cellulose, 5.95%; and pectic substances, 2.93%. Total fiber content was 20.35%. The fat extd. by the Soxhlet method was pale-yellow in color and solid at room temps. Its physicochem. characteristics were: melting range, 34-36.degree.; iodine value, 58.53; sapon. value, 180.37; and **unsaponifiable** matter content, 7.48%. The predominant fatty acids were: palmitic (3.55%), stearic (44.44%), oleic (42.41%), linoleic (5.88%) and linolenic (1.66%) acids. The enzyme-assisted extn. tests showed increases in extn. yield when the shea kernel meals were treated with the enzyme(s) before extn. An increase of about 20% was realized when a protease and an enzyme with both cellulase and hemicellulase activities were used together. These observations confirmed the fact that the shea kernel is a rich source of fat. They also indicate the possibility of improving shea kernel extn. processes by pretreating the kernel meal with cell structure-degrading enzymes.

CC 17-9 (Food and Feed Chemistry)

Section cross-reference(s): 63

ST enzyme shea kernel fat **extn.**; Butyrospermum kernel proximate compn

IT Enzymes

RL: FFD (Food or feed use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses) (cell-disaggregating, enzyme-assisted aq. **extn.** of fat from kernels of shea tree)

IT Fats and Glyceridic oils

RL: PRP (Properties); PUR (Purification or recovery); PREP (Preparation) (**shea butter**, enzyme-assisted aq. **extn.** of fat from kernels of shea tree)

IT 9000-90-2, Sumizyme L 9015-78-5, Sumizyme-TG 9025-49-4, Aspergillus niger acid proteinase 9032-75-1, Sumizyme-AP2 122178-73-8, Sumizyme-C
RL: FFD (Food or feed use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses) (enzyme-assisted aq. **extn.** of fat from kernels of shea tree)

L17 ANSWER 6 OF 8 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1989:513732 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 111:113732

TITLE: Method for resolution of stereoisomers in multiphase and **extractive** membrane reactors

INVENTOR(S): Matson, Stephen L.

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Sepracor, Inc., USA

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 130 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 3

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 8807582	A1	19881006	WO 1988-US1098	19880331

W: AU, BB, BG, BR, DK, FI, HU, JP, KP, KR, LK, MC, MG, MW, NO, RO,

SD, SU
RW: AT, BE, BJ, CF, CG, CH, CM, DE, FR, GA, GB, IT, LU, ML, MR, NL,
SE, SN, TD, TG

US 4800162	A	19890124	US 1987-33962	19870401
IN 166947	A	19900811	IN 1988-MA205	19880330
AU 8816814	A1	19881102	AU 1988-16814	19880331
AU 605589	B2	19910117		
EP 353248	A1	19900207	EP 1988-904053	19880331
EP 353248	B1	19950329		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, FR, GB, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE				
BR 8807438	A	19900410	BR 1988-7438	19880331
JP 02502875	T2	19900913	JP 1988-503756	19880331
IL 85938	A1	19930708	IL 1988-85938	19880331
AT 120495	E	19950415	AT 1988-904053	19880331
CA 1266248	A1	19900227	CA 1988-563328	19880405
KR 9705052	B1	19970411	KR 1988-71515	19881122
DK 8904818	A	19891201	DK 1989-4818	19890929
SU 1825378	A3	19930630	SU 1989-4742278	19890929
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1987-33962	19870401
			WO 1988-US1098	19880331

AB Novel methods utilizing multiphase extractive membrane bioreactors are disclosed that selectively produce pure or substantially purified optically active compds. from achiral precursors or mixts. of isomers. The invention involves the use of fluids immiscible with one another on the opposite sides of an enzyme-contg. membrane. A multiphase reactor used for resolving naproxen comprises a solvent-resistant membrane module fabricated with polyacrylonitrile and ultrafiltration hollow fibers wherein lipase of *Candida cylindracea* was entrapped. The Me ester of naproxen 42 g was slowly added to Me iso-Bu ketone 225 mL to final conc. 0.75 M and the pH was controlled at 8.5. The org. soln. of the naproxen ester was passed through the app. and optically active naproxen was collected in the aq. phase. The hydrolytic rate for the 1st 45 min was

35 .mu.mol/h and 9-14 .mu.mol/h for the next 36 h.

IC ICM C12P041-00

CC 16-1 (Fermentation and Bioindustrial Chemistry)

IT Urethane polymers, biological studies
Polycarbonates, uses and miscellaneous
Polyesters, uses and miscellaneous
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(copolymer-contg., in multiphase **extractive** membrane bioreactor for enzymic resoln.)

IT Enzymes
RL: RCT (Reactant)
(**hydrolysis** by, stereoselective, multiphase **extractive** membrane reactor for)

IT Olive oil
RL: RCT (Reactant)
(**hydrolysis** of, lipase in multiphase membrane reactor for)

IT **Hydrolysis**
Transamination
Transesterification
(in racemate resoln., multiphase **extractive** membrane bioreactor in relation to)

IT Fatty acids, preparation
RL: BMF (Bioindustrial manufacture); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation)

- (manuf. of, from **olive oil**, lipase in multiphase membrane reactor for)
- IT Flavoring materials
 - Herbicides
 - Perfumes and Essences
 - Pesticides
 - Pharmaceuticals
 - Pheromones
 - Prostaglandins
 - Steroids, preparation
 - RL: BIOL (Biological study)
 - (optically active, manuf. of, multiphase **extractive** membrane bioreactor for)
- IT Acids, biological studies
 - Esters, biological studies
 - Nitriles, biological studies
 - RL: BIOL (Biological study)
 - (racemic, enzymic resoln. of, multiphase **extractive** membrane bioreactor for)
- IT Polyamides, uses and miscellaneous
 - RL: USES (Uses)
 - (aliph., copolymer-contg., in multiphase **extractive** membrane bioreactor for enzymic resoln.)
- IT Polyamides, uses and miscellaneous
 - Polysulfones, uses and miscellaneous
 - RL: USES (Uses)
 - (arom., copolymer-contg., in multiphase **extractive** membrane bioreactor for enzymic resoln.)
- IT Resolution
 - (enzymic, multiphase **extractive** membrane bioreactor for)
- IT Polysulfones
 - (poly ether, arom., copolymer-contg., in multiphase **extractive** membrane bioreactor for enzymic resoln.)
- IT Polyimides, uses and miscellaneous
 - RL: USES (Uses)
 - (polyether-, copolymer-contg., in multiphase **extractive** membrane bioreactor for enzymic resoln.)
- IT Polyethers, uses and miscellaneous
 - RL: USES (Uses)
 - (polyimide-, copolymer-contg., in multiphase **extractive** membrane bioreactor for enzymic resoln.)
- IT Alkenes, polymers
 - RL: BIOL (Biological study)
 - (polymers, copolymer-contg., in multiphase **extractive** membrane bioreactor for enzymic resoln.)
- IT Alcohols, biological studies
 - Amines, biological studies
 - Carboxylic acids, biological studies
 - RL: RCT (Reactant)
 - (racemic, enzymic resoln. of, multiphase **extractive** membrane bioreactor for)
- IT Adrenergic antagonists
 - (.beta.-, optically active, manuf. of, multiphase **extractive** membrane bioreactor for)
- IT 105-54-4 628-63-7, Amyl acetate 2065-23-8
 - RL: RCT (Reactant)
 - (**hydrolysis** of, lipase in multiphase membrane reactor for)

- IT 56-81-5P, Glycerol, preparation
 RL: BMF (Bioindustrial manufacture); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation)
 (manuf. of, from **olive oil**, lipase in multiphase membrane reactor for)
- IT 9002-84-0, Polytetrafluoroethylene 9002-89-5, Polyvinyl alcohol
 9004-34-6, Cellulose, biological studies 9004-34-6D, Cellulose, esters
 24937-79-9, Polyvinylidene fluoride 25014-41-9, Polyacrylonitrile
 25014-41-9D, Polyacrylonitrile, copolymer 26985-65-9, Polybenzimidazole
 66348-00-3
 RL: BIOL (Biological study)
 (membranes of, in multiphase and **extractive** enzyme reactors for stereoisomer resolu.)
- IT 9000-81-1 9001-62-1, Lipase 9001-73-4, Papain 9001-75-6, Pepsin
 9001-92-7, Protease 9002-07-7, Trypsin 9004-07-3, Chymotrypsin
 9012-37-7, Acylase 9012-56-0, Amidase 9014-01-1, Subtilisin
 9014-06-6, Penicillin acylase 9015-94-5, Renin, biological studies
 9016-18-6, Carboxyl esterase 9024-43-5, Oxynitrilase 9024-90-2, Nitrilase
 9026-00-0, Cholesterol esterase 9030-74-4, Hydantoinase
 9031-66-7, Transaminase 9031-94-1, Aminopeptidase 9031-96-3,
 Peptidase
 9031-98-5, Carboxypeptidase 9055-04-3, Lyase 82391-37-5, Nitrile hydratase
 RL: BIOL (Biological study)
 (multiphase and **extractive** membrane reactors contg., for stereoisomer resolu.)
- IT 9027-41-2, Hydrolase
 RL: BIOL (Biological study)
 (multiphase **extractive** membrane reactors contg., for enzymic resolu.)
- IT 462-60-2
 RL: BIOL (Biological study)
 (racemic, enzymic resolu. of, multiphase **extractive** membrane bioreactor for)

L17 ANSWER 7 OF 8 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1968:480113 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 69:80113

TITLE: **Oil and extracts of olive**

leaves in modern cosmetological practice

AUTHOR(S): Rovesti, Paolo

CORPORATE SOURCE: Centro Int. Ric. Biocosmet., Milan, Italy

SOURCE: Indian Oil Soap J. (1968), 33(10), 276-84

CODEN: IOSJAX

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB Discussion of the cosmetic history, diadermy, histophilic eutrophy, and exptl. effect on skin of olive oil and olive leaf exts. The av. compn. of

olive oil is 85% unsatd. fatty acids (78 oleic, 7 linoleic, 0.2 linolenic), 13% satd. fatty acids (10 palmitic, 2.5 stearic, 0.2 myristic,

0.3 arachidic), and 2% **unsaponifiable** and trace substances

(0.1-1 squalene, 20-30 I.U. % vitamin A, tocopherols or vitamin E, unsatd.

products of vitamin F, unidentified vitogens, 0.2% phytosterols, olease and lipase). Its principal physicochem. properties are I no. 80-8, sapon.

no. 187-95, **unsaponifiable** 0.60-1.20%, n₂₅ 1.466-1.468, and sp. gr. (15.degree.) 0.915-0.920.

CC **62** (Essential Oils and Cosmetics)

ST **olive oil; skin and olive oil; cosmetic olive oil**

IT **Olive oil**
 RL: BIOL (Biological study)
 (compn. and cosmetic uses and history of)

IT Fatty acids, biological studies
 RL: BIOL (Biological study)
 (essential, unsatd. products of, in **olive oil**)

IT Olives
 (exts. of leaves of, compn. and cosmetic uses and history of)

IT Steroids, biological studies
 RL: BIOL (Biological study)
 (hydroxy, in **olive oil** and effect on **skin**)

IT Carotenoids
 RL: BIOL (Biological study)
 (in olive leaf **exts**)

IT Lipases
 (in **olive leaf exts.** and **olive oil**)

IT Olease
 Fatty acids, biological studies
 Tocopherols
 RL: BIOL (Biological study)
 (in **olive oil**)

IT History
 (of **olive leaf exts.** and **olive oils**)

IT Cosmetics
 (**olive leaf exts.** and **olive oil** in)

IT **Skin**, responses to chemicals
 (to **olive leaf exts.** and **olive oil**)

IT Vitamin A
 Vitamin E
 RL: BIOL (Biological study)
 (in **olive oil**)

IT 57-10-3, biological studies 57-11-4, biological studies 60-33-3,
 biological studies 112-80-1, biological studies
 RL: BIOL (Biological study)
 (in **olive oil**)

L17 ANSWER 8 OF 8 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1967:5777 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 66:5777

TITLE: Nonsaponifiable components from the **oils** of **avocado seeds** and soybeans as drugs

INVENTOR(S): Thiers, Henri

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Laboratoires Pharmascience

SOURCE: Neth. Appl., 5 pp.

CODEN: NAXXAN

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Dutch

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
	NL 6601888		19660816		
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:				FR	19650215
AB	To obtain the therapeutic components, avocado seed and soybean oils are saponified with alc. KOH, followed by extn. of the alc. soln. with a solvent, e.g. CH ₂ Cl ₂ , and evapn. of the solvent. Preferably, a mixt. is prepd. consisting of 2/3 of the nonsaponifiable components of soybean oil and 1/3 of those of avocado seed oil. The mixt., in the form of an alc. soln. (96.degree., 5:1000), is used in the treatment of sclerosis of the skin, pyorrhea, arthritis, Paget's disease, arteriosclerosis, and, together with corticosteroids, for the treatment of eczema and infections.				
IC	A61K				
CC	63 (Pharmaceuticals)				
ST	OILS UNSAPONIFIABLES DRUGS; UNSAPONIFIABLES OILS DRUGS; AVOCADO SEED OIL DRUGS; SOYBEAN OIL DRUGS				
IT	Eczema (corticosteroids and exts. of avocado seeds and soybeans for treatment of)				
IT	Corticosteroids, biological studies RL: BIOL (Biological study) (for eczema treatment, compn. contg. exts. of avocado seed, soybean and)				
IT	Oils RL: BIOL (Biological study) (of avocado seeds , pharmaceuticals from)				
IT	Arteriosclerosis (pharmaceuticals from avocado-seed and soybean oils for treatment of)				

L24 ANSWER 1 OF 19 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:229718 HCAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 126:255265
 TITLE: Protecting the **skin**
 AUTHOR(S): Cernasov, D.; Kulkarni, R.; Macchio, R.; Menzel, A.; Stanzl, K.; Allocco, V.; Costello, B.; Seymour, P.; Hayward, J.
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Coty Cosmetics, International Development Center, Morris Plains, NJ, USA
 SOURCE: Cosmet. Toiletries (1997), 112(3), 47-52, 55-57
 CODEN: CTOIDG; ISSN: 0361-4387
 PUBLISHER: Allured
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 LANGUAGE: English
 AB Com. available and proprietary raw materials are compared for their antioxidant, anti-inflammatory, or anti-erythematous activity. An in vitro assay was used to measure the antioxidant activity by a lipid peroxidation.

assay (induced oxidn. of malondialdehyde). Inflammatory response was detd. by measuring cytochrome c prodn. An assay was developed to measure the erythema response by quantifying 2 major inflammatory mediators, interleukin 1.beta. and tumor necrosis factor .alpha.. Borojoa sorbilis ext. was the most effective anti-inflammatory compn. tested; sol. melanin was also active. Avocado oil **unsaponifiables** and stone root (Collinsonia canadensis) ext. were effective antioxidants in the lipid peroxidn. assay; a mixed algae ext. and a shea butter (Butyrospermum parkii) **unsaponifiable** ext. showed antioxidant activity in a cytochrome c redn. assay. B. sorbilis ext. and yeast ext. had very good anti-erythema properties.

CC 62-4 (Essential Oils and Cosmetics)
 ST **skin** erythema inflammation inhibitor antioxidant
 IT Collinsonia canadensis
 Oat
 Yeast
 (ext., for protecting the **skin**)

IT Ahnfeltia concinna
 Borojoa sorbilis
 Brown algae (Phaeophyceae)
 Green algae (Chlorophyta)
 Impatiens capensis
 Red algae (Rhodophyta)
 Yucca glauca
 (ext.; protecting the **skin**)

IT Interleukin 1.beta.
 Tumor necrosis factor .alpha.
 RL: BPR (Biological process); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
 (inhibition of release of; protecting the **skin**)

IT Erythema
 (inhibitors; protecting the **skin**)

IT Anti-inflammatory drugs
 Antioxidants
Skin
 (protecting the **skin**)

IT Melanins
 RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); THU
 (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (sol.; protecting the **skin**)

IT Shea tree
 (**unsaponifiable** fraction; protecting the **skin**)

IT Avocado oil
 RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); THU
 (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (**unsaponifiable** fraction; protecting the **skin**)

IT 13832-70-7, Stearyl glycyrrhetinate 159520-28-2, Hypermer PS 3
 RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); THU
 (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (protecting the **skin**)

L24 ANSWER 2 OF 19 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1994:686321 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 121:286321

TITLE: Cold solvent **extraction** and physicochemical study of avocado oil

AUTHOR(S): Kamau, G. N.; Muturi, A. M.; Munavu, R. M.; Olembo, N.

K.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department Chemistry, University Nairobi, Nairobi, Kenya
SOURCE: Int. J. BioChemPhysics (1993), 2(1-2), 81-4
CODEN: IJBOEY; ISSN: 1019-7648
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB Cold solvent extn. of avocado oil (used in cosmetics and pharmaceuticals) was undertaken by using 8 different solvents. The avocado fruits (fuerte variety), were obtained from Kiambu, Kitale and Murang'a in Kenya. The edible portion of fresh avocado fruit was masted to a homogeneous paste, mixed with appropriate solvent at a ratio of about 1:1 (w/v) and then allowed to stand at room temp. for 24 h. The oil content of av. mature fruits was as follows: 2.90% (water as solvent), 0% (acetone), 0% (methanol), 8.24% (n-hexane), 11.21% (ethanol) and 6.2% (CCl4). From fruits of varying maturity were extd. with petroleum ether (PE) 1.83-31.85% of oil. The oil had the following physicochem. parameters: d25 0.8539, nD25 1.46475, n25 19.90 cP, acid no. 2.35, sapon. no. 186.76, **unsaponifiable** matter 1.49%, iodine no. 87.81, b.p. without decompn. 223.57.degree., food value 9.90 Kcal/g, enthalpy of vaporization 5.7 kcal mol-1k-1 and moisture content 67.31-78.90%.
CC **62-2** (Essential Oils and Cosmetics)
Section cross-reference(s): 17, **63**
ST avocado **oil** solvent **extn** physicochem
IT Fatty acids, biological studies
RL: BOC (Biological occurrence); BIOL (Biological study); OCCU (Occurrence)
(cold solvent **extn.** and physicochem. study of avocado **oil**)
IT Lignoine
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(cold solvent **extn.** and physicochem. study of avocado **oil**)
IT Fats and Glyceridic **oils**
RL: BOC (Biological occurrence); BIOL (Biological study); OCCU (Occurrence)
(avocado, cold solvent **extn.** and physicochem. study of avocado **oil**)
IT 57-10-3, Palmitic acid, biological studies 57-11-4, Stearic acid, biological studies 60-33-3, Linoleic acid, biological studies 112-80-1, Oleic acid, biological studies 373-49-9, Palmitoleic acid
RL: BOC (Biological occurrence); BIOL (Biological study); OCCU (Occurrence)
(cold solvent **extn.** and physicochem. study of avocado **oil**)
L24 ANSWER 3 OF 19 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1994:242709 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 120:242709
TITLE: Enzymic separation of **unsaponifiables** from **oils, fats, and vegetable lipid extracts.**
INVENTOR(S): Ferlay, Veronique
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Sarpap, Fr.; Ysofine
SOURCE: Fr. Demande, 11 pp.
CODEN: FRXXBL

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: French
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
	FR 2691974	A1	19931210	FR 1992-6858	19920605
AB	The title fats and oils are added to an aq. suspension of a lipase, preferably lipase L-1734 type VII of Candida cylindracea. After hydrolysis, an org. solvent (Et oxide, hexane or CHCl ₃) is added, followed by phase sepn. The aq. phase comprises glycerol and lipase, and the org. phase the fatty acids and the unsaponifiables . The org. phase is passed through an ion-exchange resin, such as a Dowex anion exchanger, which retains the unsaponifiables .				
IC	ICM C12P007-02				
	ICS C11B007-00; A61K007-00; A61K031-045				
CC	16-9 (Fermentation and Bioindustrial Chemistry)				
	Section cross-reference(s): 45, 62, 63				
ST	unsaponifiable oil fat lipase sepn				
IT	Unsaponifiable matter				
	(sepn. of, from oils and fats, enzymic)				
IT	Cosmetics				
	(unsaponifiables for, enzymically-sepd. from fats and oils)				
IT	Pharmaceuticals				
	(unsaponifiables for, enzymically-sepd. from fats and oils)				
IT	Corn oil				
	Fats and Glyceridic oils				
	Rape oil				
	Sunflower oil				
	RL: BIOL (Biological study)				
	(unsaponifiables sepn. from, enzymic)				
IT	9001-62-1, Lipase				
	RL: BIOL (Biological study)				
	(unsaponifiables sepn. by, from oils and fats)				

L24 ANSWER 4 OF 19 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1993:588271 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 119:188271

TITLE: Fern **oils** for cosmetics

INVENTOR(S): Furuse, Kazumaro; Ii, Koman Uidana; Tabata, Takehito

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Eisai Co Ltd, Japan; Nihon Surfactant Kogyo Kk

SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 4 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
	JP 05132691	A2	19930528	JP 1991-251549	19910930
AB	Oils from fern or Cyatheaceae are obtained for use as a cosmetic ingredient. The fern oils are either colorless or lemon-yellow and have				

acid value 0.77-0.80, sapon. value 190-195, I value 57-60, sp. gr. (25.degree.) 0.90-0.92, refractive index (25.degree.) 1.46-1.47, and **unsaponified** products 0.02-0.05%. Fatty acid compns. of the oils contain lauric acid 0.56-0.7, myristic acid 1.25-1.3, palmitic acid 32-38, stearic acid 4-4.5, oleic acid 35-40, and linolic acid 10-12%. Fresh bud of Cyathea were heated at 40-50.degree. for 5 hs and at 50-60.degree. for 5 hs to obtain an ext. Hair prepsns. and skin prepsns. contg. the oils are formulated.

IC ICM C11B001-00
ICS A61K007-00; A61K007-06; A61K007-40; C11B003-12
CC **62-2** (Essential Oils and Cosmetics)
ST fern Cyatheaceae **oil** cosmetic
IT Cosmetics
Hair preparations
(**oils** from Cyatheaceae in)
IT Cyatheaceae
Fern
(**oils** from, cosmetics contg.)
IT 57-10-3, Palmitic acid, miscellaneous 57-11-4, Stearic acid, miscellaneous 60-33-3, Linolic acid, miscellaneous 112-80-1, Oleic acid, miscellaneous 143-07-7, Lauric acid, miscellaneous 544-63-8, Myristic acid, miscellaneous
RL: MSC (Miscellaneous)
(fern **oils** contg., **extn.** of, for cosmetic use)

L24 ANSWER 5 OF 19 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1991:139733 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 114:139733
TITLE: Evaluation of Eucalyptus leaf **extractives**
AUTHOR(S): Yatagai, Mitsuyoshi; Takahashi, Toshio
CORPORATE SOURCE: For. For. Prod. Res. Inst., Tsukuba, 305, Japan
SOURCE: Baiomasu Henkan Keikaku Kenkyu Hokoku (1988), (9), 50-8

CODEN: BHKHEZ; ISSN: 0913-4549

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: Japanese

AB The amts. of essential oils in the leaves of Eucalyptus species were detd.

Most of Eucalyptus species contained large amts. of essential oils. With a few exceptions, there was little variation between summer and winter in the essential oil content. There were no big differences in the amts. of the essential oils among the Eucalyptus leaves collected at the different places. In summer (June to August), the largest amt. of essential oil

was

found in the leaves, and in the winter (Jan. to Feb.), the essential oil content was smallest. Except for E. globulus, the essential oil contents of the wood or the twigs of Eucalyptus species were much smaller than those of the leaves. The leaves damaged by frost contained smaller amt. of essential oils than did healthy leaves. The essential oil content of young trees (1-3 yr) were getting higher in the course of years. All of the essential oils had a calorific value between 8000 and 10,000 kcal/kg (ca. 36.apprx.43 kJ/g). The components of the essential oils of the leaves of the 9 species were studied. Solvent extractives were detd. by extg. leaves successively with n-hexane, Et ether, acetone or methanol. Most species contained high amts. of extractives with the percentage of >30% based on oven-dry wt. of the leaves. The refined hexane

extractives,

which showed calorific values of 9000-10,000 kcal/kg (= 40.apprx.42 kJ/g),
 were further sepd. into **unsaponifiable** and free acid fractions.
 CC 11-1 (Plant Biochemistry)
 Section cross-reference(s): **62**
 ST Eucalyptus leaf **oil** component
 IT Eucalyptus
 (leaf **extractives** of species of)
 IT **Oils**, essential
 RL: BIOL (Biological study)
 (eucalyptus, *E. bridgesiana*, components of)
 IT **Oils**, essential
 RL: BIOL (Biological study)
 (eucalyptus, *E. cinerea*, components of)
 IT **Oils**, essential
 RL: BIOL (Biological study)
 (eucalyptus, *E. dalrympleana*, components of)
 IT **Oils**, essential
 RL: BIOL (Biological study)
 (eucalyptus, *E. gunnii*, components of)
 IT **Oils**, essential
 RL: BIOL (Biological study)
 (eucalyptus, *E. niphophila*, components of)
 IT **Oils**, essential
 RL: BIOL (Biological study)
 (eucalyptus, *E. nitens*, components of)
 IT **Oils**, essential
 RL: BIOL (Biological study)
 (eucalyptus, *E. pauciflora*, components of)
 IT **Oils**, essential
 RL: BIOL (Biological study)
 (eucalyptus, *E. rubida*, components of)
 IT **Oils**, essential
 RL: BIOL (Biological study)
 (eucalyptus, *E. viminalis*, components of)
 IT 78-70-6, Linalool 80-26-2, .alpha.-Terpinyl acetate 80-56-8,
 .alpha.-Pinene 89-81-6, Piperitone 98-55-5, .alpha.-Terpineol
 99-85-4, .gamma.-Terpinene 99-86-5, .alpha.-Terpinene 99-87-6,
 p-Cymene 123-35-3, Myrcene 127-91-3, .beta.-Pinene 138-86-3,
 Limonene 470-82-6, 1,8-Cineol 473-15-4, .beta.-Eudesmol 562-74-3,
 4-Terpineol 586-62-9, Terpinolene 639-99-6, Elemol 1197-01-9,
 p-Cymen-8-ol 2550-26-7, 4-Phenyl-2-butanone 3387-41-5, Sabinene
 5259-66-5 29714-87-2, Ocimene
 RL: BIOL (Biological study)
 (of Eucalyptus leaf essential **oil**, species-dependent)

L24 ANSWER 6 OF 19 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1988:226675 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 108:226675

TITLE: Cosmetic containing antioxidants to delay the aging
 of

skin

INVENTOR(S): Courtin, Olivier

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Fr.

SOURCE: Fr. Demande, 10 pp. Addn. to Fr. Demande Appl. No. 84
 16038.

CODEN: FRXXBL

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: French
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
FR 2597337	A2	19871023	FR 1987-88	19870107
FR 2597337	B2	19920703		
FR 2571961	A1	19860425	FR 1984-16038	19841019
FR 2571961	B1	19891013		
EP 279136	A2	19880824	EP 1987-402962	19871222
EP 279136	A3	19880907		

R: CH, DE, GB, IT, LI
 PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: FR 1984-16038 19841019
 FR 1987-88 19870107

AB The title cosmetic comprises a compn. contg. water-sol. active principle in form of an aq. soln. and a compn. contg. fat-sol. active principle in form of an oily or fatty medium; the compns. are preserved sep. and the concn. of active principle is higher than if it were contained in

a conventional emulsion. The compn. contains active principle capable of impeding the aging process of the skin induced by free radicals. An aq. compn. contained silanol mannuronate 3, cattle spleen ext. 5, marrow ext. 5, silymarin 2, PCA Na salt 5, panthenol 0.5, mucopolysaccharides 1.5, amino acids derived from vegetables 2, Echinacea vegetable ext., pollen ext. 3, Acerola fruit ext. 2, and oligo-elements (sic) 2% by wt. An oily compn. contained **unsaponified** components of Sija-Karite avocado 3, Pendadesma butter 1, nut oil 5, natural tocopherols 3, wheat germ oil 3, strawberry seed oil 3, borage oil 5, γ -oryzanol 0.5, Sisymbrium irio oil 2, and Bombyx mori oil 1% by wt. The aq. and the oily compn. are mixed prior to use or applied sep.

to the skin.
 IC ICM A61K007-48
 CC 62-4 (Essential Oils and Cosmetics)
 ST radical scavenger cosmetic **skin** aging; antioxidant **skin** aging cosmetic
 IT Cosmetics
 (contg. antioxidants, for delay of aging of **skin**)
 IT Antioxidants
 (cosmetic contg., for delay of aging of **skin**)
 IT Mucopolysaccharides, biological studies
 Tocopherols
 RL: BIOL (Biological study)
 (cosmetics contg., for delay of aging of **skin**)
 IT Echinacea
 Pollen
 (ext., cosmetic contg., for delay of aging of **skin**)
 IT Enzymes
 RL: BIOL (Biological study)
 (free radical blockers, cosmetic contg., for delay of aging of **skin**)
 IT Amino acids, biological studies
 RL: BIOL (Biological study)
 (from vegetables, cosmetic contg., for delay of aging of **skin**)

)
 IT Acerola
 (fruit **ext.**, cosmetic contg., for delay of aging of **skin**)
 IT Oils, glyceridic
 RL: BIOL (Biological study)
 (borage seed, cosmetic contg., for delay of aging of **skin**)
 IT Oils, glyceridic
 RL: BIOL (Biological study)
 (raspberry seed, cosmetic contg., for **skin** aging retardation)
 IT Oils, glyceridic
 RL: BIOL (Biological study)
 (rice bran, cosmetic contg., for delay of aging of **skin**)
 IT Oils, glyceridic
 RL: BIOL (Biological study)
 (silkworm, cosmetic contg., for **skin** aging retardation)
 IT Oils, glyceridic
 RL: BIOL (Biological study)
 (vegetable, cosmetic contg., for delay of aging of **skin**)
 IT Oils, glyceridic
 RL: BIOL (Biological study)
 (wheat germ, cosmetic contg., for delay of aging of **skin**)
 IT Oils, glyceridic
 RL: BIOL (Biological study)
 (Sisymbrium irio, cosmetic contg., for **skin** aging retardation)
 IT 50-81-7, Vitamin C, biological studies 81-13-0, Panthenol 506-26-3,
 .gamma.-Linolenic acid 1406-18-4, Vitamin E 11042-64-1,
 .gamma.-Oryzanol 28874-51-3 65666-07-1 104079-15-4
 RL: BIOL (Biological study)
 (cosmetic contg., for delay of aging of **skin**)

L24 ANSWER 7 OF 19 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1987:90037 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 106:90037

TITLE: Contact sensitivity to **unsaponifiable**
 substances in sesame oil

AUTHOR(S): Kubo, Yorjiro; Nonaka, Shigeo; Yoshida, Hikotaro

CORPORATE SOURCE: Kubo Dermatol. Clin., Nagasaki, 850, Japan

SOURCE: Contact Dermatitis (1986), 15(4), 215-17
 CODEN: CODEDG; ISSN: 0105-1873

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB Sesamin (I) [607-80-7] and sesamol (II) [526-07-8], the
 unsaponifiable substances in sesame oil, are the major allergens
 in the oil, which is commonly used in ointment bases. Both the compds.
 have comparable allergenic potential because their contents in the sesame
 oil are similar.

CC 63-5 (Pharmaceuticals)
 Section cross-reference(s): 4, 17

ST sesame oil **unsaponifiable skin** sensitivity;
 sesamin sesame oil **skin** sensitivity; sesamol sesame
 oil **skin** sensitivity

IT **Hydrolysis**
 (of sesamol, **skin** contact sensitivity in relation to)

IT **Skin**, toxic chemical and physical damage
 (sensitivity, contact, to sesame oil **unsaponifiable**)

compds.)
 IT 526-07-8, Sesamolin 533-31-3, Sesamol 607-80-7
 RL: BIOL (Biological study)
 (of sesame oil, unsaponifiable, skin
 contact sensitivity to)

L24 ANSWER 8 OF 19 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1986:502350 HCAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 105:102350
 TITLE: Cosmetic preparation to retard the ageing of
skin
 INVENTOR(S): Courtin, Olivier
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Clarins S. A., Fr.
 SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 13 pp.
 CODEN: EPXXDW
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: French
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 180505	A1	19860507	EP 1985-402002	19851015
EP 180505	B1	19900926		
R: CH, DE, GB, IT, LI				
FR 2571961	A1	19860425	FR 1984-16038	19841019
FR 2571961	B1	19891013		
FR 2577421	A2	19860822	FR 1985-2518	19850221
FR 2577421	B2	19900105		
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			FR 1984-16038	19841019
			FR 1985-2518	19850221

AB The title compn. comprises the consecutive application of 2 prepn. The 1st prepn. is an aq. compn. contg. silanol mannuronate, bone marrow ext., silymarin, cattle spleen ext., Na pyrrolidonecarboxylate (PCANa), panthenol, mucopolysaccharides, plant amino acids, andt Echinacea ext. The 2nd prepn. is a fatty compn. contg. soybean, avocado, and butter-free **unsaponifiables**, walnut oil and Pentadesma butter.

IC ICM A61K007-48
 CC 62-4 (Essential Oils and Cosmetics)
 ST **skin** ageing retardation cosmetic
 IT Pentadesma
 (butter, cosmetic prepn. contg., for retardation of **skin**
 ageing)

IT Spleen
 (cattle, **ext.**, cosmetic prepn. contg., for retardation of
skin ageing)

IT Bone marrow
 Mucopolysaccharides, biological studies
 RL: PREP (Preparation)
 (cosmetic prepn. contg., for retardation of **skin** ageing)

IT Echinacea
 (**ext.**, cosmetic prepn. contg., for retardation of
skin ageing)

IT Cosmetics
 (for retarding **skin** ageing)

IT Amino acids, biological studies
 RL: PREP (Preparation)

(plant, cosmetic prepn. contg., for retardation of **skin** ageing)

IT Avocado
Soybean
(**unsaponifiable**, cosmetic prepn. contg., for retardation of **skin** ageing)

IT **Oils**
RL: PREP (Preparation)
(walnut, cosmetic prepn. contg., for retardation of **skin** ageing)

IT 81-13-0 28874-51-3 65666-07-1 104079-15-4
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(cosmetic prepn. contg., for retardation of **skin** ageing)

L24 ANSWER 9 OF 19 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1984:126713 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 100:126713
TITLE: Anti-irritant potential of cosmetic raw materials and formulations
AUTHOR(S): Guillot, J. P.; Martini, M. C.; Giauffret, J. Y.; Gonnet, J. F.; Guyot, J. Y.
CORPORATE SOURCE: IFREB, L'Arbresle, 69210, Fr.
SOURCE: Int. J. Cosmet. Sci. (1983), 5(6), 255-65
CODEN: IJCMDW; ISSN: 0142-5463
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB The effects of 55 cosmetic ingredients (gelling agents, plant exts., antiinflammatory compds., anesthetics, and others) on the irritation of rabbit skin by croton oil formulated in 4 oil-in-water and 1 water-in-oil emulsions were tested. Some compds. that reduced skin contact with the irritant gave good results. The emulsifier used may be important in modifying skin penetration of the irritant. Data are tabulated on the effects of the compds. In general, none of the materials reduced irritation to a very low level, and only a few reduced it to the initial score obtained with the vehicle without irritant.

CC **62-4** (Essential Oils and Cosmetics)
Section cross-reference(s): 1

ST **skin** irritation inhibitor cosmetic

IT **Oils**
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(calendula, **skin** irritation inhibition by, for cosmetics)

IT Fatty acids, polymers
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(dimers, **skin** irritation inhibition by, for cosmetics)

IT Elastins
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(hydrolyzed, **skin** irritation inhibition by, for cosmetics n relation to)

IT **Skin**, toxic chemical and physical damage
(irritation to, cosmetic ingredient inhibition of)

IT Lanolin
Protein hydrolyzates
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(quaternized, **skin** irritation inhibition by, for cosmetics)

IT Fats, biological studies
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(shea, **unsaponifiables** of, **skin** irritation

- inhibition by, for cosmetics)
- IT Cosmetics
 - (**skin** irritation inhibition by components of)
- IT Cypress
 - Horse chestnut
 - Ruscus aculeatus
 - St.-John's-wort
 - (**skin** irritation inhibition by **exts.** of, for cosmetics)
- IT Aloe
 - Bentonite, biological studies
 - Collagens, biological studies
 - Gelatins, biological studies
 - RL: BIOL (Biological study)
 - (**skin** irritation inhibition by, for cosmetics)
- IT Imidazolium compounds
 - RL: BIOL (Biological study)
 - (1-[2-(carboxymethoxy)ethyl]-1-(carboxymethyl)-4,5-dihydro-2-norcoco alkyl, hydroxides, disodium salts, **skin** irritation inhibition by, for cosmetics)
- IT Glycerides, biological studies
 - RL: BIOL (Biological study)
 - (C8-10, **skin** irritation inhibition by, for cosmetics)
- IT Siloxanes and Silicones, biological studies
 - RL: BIOL (Biological study)
 - (Me Ph, **skin** irritation inhibition by, for cosmetics)
- IT Balsams
 - (Peru, **skin** irritation inhibition by, for cosmetics)
- IT **Waxes** and **Waxy** substances
 - RL: BIOL (Biological study)
 - (jojoba, **skin** irritation inhibition by, for cosmetics)
- IT Confectionery
 - (marshmallow, **skin** irritation inhibition by **exts.** of, for cosmetics)
- IT 56-81-5, biological studies 57-13-6, biological studies 81-13-0
 97-59-6 118-55-8 137-58-6 275-51-4 471-53-4 489-84-9 515-69-5
 1327-43-1 2571-88-2 9000-30-0 9002-89-5 9003-05-8 9003-39-8
 9004-32-4 9004-62-0 9005-25-8, biological studies 9005-25-8D,
 reaction products with glycerol 9005-38-3 9006-65-9 9007-20-9
 9067-32-7 11138-66-2 25322-69-4 25322-69-4D, methyl glucose ether
 81859-24-7
 RL: BIOL (Biological study)
 (**skin** irritation inhibition by, for cosmetics)

L24 ANSWER 10 OF 19 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1983:122845 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 98:122845

TITLE: Carbon dioxide **extract** from Artemisia scoparia Waldst. et Kit. and biologically active compounds in it

AUTHOR(S): Troitskaya, N. S.; Kalistratova, T. P.; Dyuban'kova, N. F.; Kupriyanova, L. A.; Pekhov, A. V.

CORPORATE SOURCE: USSR

SOURCE: Rastit. Resur. (1983), 19(1), 97-100

CODEN: RRESA8; ISSN: 0033-9946

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: Russian

soybean oils effect on)
 IT Skin, composition
 (steroids of, **unsaponifiables** of avocado and soybean
 oil effect on)
 IT Soybean oil
 RL: BIOL (Biological study)
 (**unsaponifiables** of, cholesterol metab. in response to)
 IT 57-88-5, biological studies
 RL: BPR (Biological process); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
 (metab. of, **unsaponifiables** of avocado and soybean
 oil effect on)

L24 ANSWER 12 OF 19 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1975:520717 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 83:120717

TITLE: Chemical investigation of the oil of
 Terminalia chebula

AUTHOR(S): Miglani, B. D.; Chawla, A. S.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Coll. Pharm., New Delhi, India

SOURCE: J. Inst. Chem., Calcutta (1974), 46, Pt. 6, 189-90

CODEN: JOICA7

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB Kernals (100 g) of the fruit of T. chebula were extd. with petroleum
 ether

to give 30 g oil, sp. gravity (25%/25%) 0.9048, nD25D 1.4695, I value
 79.8, acid value 2.2, sapon. value 192.3, and **unsaponifiable**
 matter 2.1%. The oil was sapond. and the **unsaponifiable** portion
 sepd. to get the mixed fatty acids, iodine value 108.5. The Me esters of
 the fatty acids were analyzed by gas-liq. chromatog. and the calcd.

compn.

in mole% was palmitic acid [57-10-3] 19.7, stearic acid [57-11-4] 2.4,
 oleic acid [112-80-1] 37.3, linoleic acid [60-33-3] 39.8, arachidic acid
 [506-30-9] 0.6, and behenic acid [112-85-6] 0.2.

CC 63-4 (Pharmaceuticals)

IT Terminalia chebula

(fatty acids of, **extn.** of)

IT Fatty acids, biological studies

RL: BIOL (Biological study)

(of Terminalia chebula oil, **extn.** of)

IT 57-10-3, biological studies 57-11-4, biological studies 60-33-3,
 biological studies 112-80-1, biological studies 112-85-6 506-30-9

RL: BIOL (Biological study)

(of Terminalia chebula oil, **extn.** of)

L24 ANSWER 13 OF 19 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1972:90042 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 76:90042

TITLE: Therapeutic compositions containing triterpenic
 alcohols

INVENTOR(S): Pinhas, Henri

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): SERDEX Societe d'Etudes, de Recherches de Diffusion
 et

d'Exploitation

SOURCE: U.S., 6 pp.

CODEN: USXXAM

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
	US 3625194	A	19711207	US 1969-823719	19690512
AB	Chromatog. of the unsaponifiable portions of maize (nux vomica or potato leaves may also be used) on alumina columns with petroleum ether, C6H6 and Et2O yielding .beta.-sitosterol, cycloartenol (I), citrostadienol (II), 24-methylenecycloartenol (III) and 3.beta.-hydroxy-24-methyl-9,19-cyclo-9.beta.-lanosta-23-ene (IV) (cyclosadol). IV (m. 132-4.degree., [.alpha.]D 41.degree.) was also converted to the acetate, m. 121-2.degree., [ta]D 50.degree.. I-IV showed no toxic effects in rats or mice at 0.1-5.0 g/kg orally. At 25 mg/kg I-IV exhibited 13-18% decrease of inflammation in the kaolin rat's paw test over 5-26 hr. The recommended oral daily dose was 8-20 mg.				
IC	C07C				
NCL	424238000				
CC	63 (Pharmaceuticals)				
ST	triterpene alcs antiinflammatory compns; cycloartenol antiinflammatory compns; maize extn antiinflammatory compns				
IT	Potato Corn oil Nux vomica RL: BIOL (Biological study) (triterpenic alcs. of, as inflammation inhibitor)				
IT	83-46-5 RL: PROC (Process) (extn. of)				
IT	469-38-5	474-40-8	1449-09-8	25850-61-7	
	RL: BIOL (Biological study) (pharmaceutical ext. of, as inflammation inhibitor)				

L24 ANSWER 14 OF 19 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1972:63155 HCAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 76:63155
 TITLE: Phytosterol-based medicaments
 INVENTOR(S): Cave, Andre J. A.
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Omnium Chimique S. A.
 SOURCE: Fr. Demande, 6 pp.
 CODEN: FRXXBL
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: French
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
	FR 2053035		19710521		
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:				BE	19690627
AB	The unsapond. material from the oil ext. of apocynaceous seeds, which contained I and II, was used without further purification in the treatment of cholesterol metabolism disorders, atheroma, and cellular aging. Funtumia elastica seeds were dried, powd., and extd. to give an				

oil which was saponified. The **unsaponified** product was used to prepare therapeutic tablets or suppositories for oral or anal administration. Doses of 0.1-0.25 g/day were recommended.

IC A61K
CC 63 (Pharmaceuticals)
ST phytosterol pharmaceutical; desmosterol **extn**; dehydrocholesterol **extn**; Apocynacine seed **extn**; sapon Apocynacine oil; cholesterol metabolism treatment; atheroma treatment; aging treatment
IT Funtumia elastica
(pharmaceutical **extract** of)
IT 83-46-5 313-04-2
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(of Funtumia elastica **extract**, as pharmaceutical)

L24 ANSWER 15 OF 19 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1971:480180 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 75:80180
TITLE: Quality of cardamon oil obtained by various methods
AUTHOR(S): Meerov, Ya. S.; Popova, S. A.; Ponomarenko, I. Ya.
CORPORATE SOURCE: USSR
SOURCE: Tr. Krasnodar. Nauch.-Issled. Inst. Pishch. Prom. (1969), No. 5, 203-7
From: Ref. Zh., Khim. 1970, Abstr. No. 8R516
CODEN: TKDPAZ

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Russian

AB CO₂ ext. of cardamon fruits had comparatively high content of essential oil as well as nonvolatile residue. The quality of essential oils extracted from CO₂ ext. was not inferior to the quality of essential oils obtained from steam distn. The amt. of org. acids and phenols was higher in a CO₂ ext. of cardamon than in essential oils. The **unsaponifiable** fraction in CO₂ ext. and in essential oil prevailed.

CC 62 (Essential Oils and Cosmetics)
ST cardamon oil **extn**; carbon dioxide cardamon oil **extn**
IT Oils
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(cardamon, distn. and **extn**. of)
IT Acids, preparation
Phenols, preparation
RL: PREP (Preparation)
(from cardamon oils, by distn. and **extn**.)

L24 ANSWER 16 OF 19 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1970:428763 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 73:28763
TITLE: Total **extracts** of torula and bread yeast and their use in cosmetology
AUTHOR(S): Tosatto, Antonio; Rovesti, Paolo
SOURCE: Riv. Ital. Essenze, Profumi, Piante Offic., Aromi, Saponi, Cosmet., Aerosol (1969), 51(9), 479-86
CODEN: RIPOAM

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Italian

AB A concd. H₂O-EtOH ext. of dry torula yeast grown on sulfite liquor

contained 25-30% dry substance, 10% total N, 1.8% amino N, and was rich in B vitamins. An enzymic lysate of the same yeast contained total N. 10-11; amino N, 2.5-2.8; arginine, 3.5; cystine, 0.65; glycine, 0.2; histidine, 1.5; isoleucine, 3.5; leucine, 3.5; lysine, 5.5; methionine, 1; phenylalanine, 2.5; threonine, 2.3; tryptophan, 0.7; valine, 3, and glutamic acid, 6.5%. Extn. of the dry yeast yielded 1.86% of a semifluid oil n 1.4713, I No. 109.4, sapon. No. 146.8, and **unsapon.** matter, 7.7%. Cutaneous adsorption of this ext. was 90% in 5 min. Similar products were prepd. from bread yeast. The water-sol. products incorporated into cosmetics had a turgescient, smoothing, and endermic effect on the skin. The oil used in 1.5% concn. in a sucrose stearopalmitate base with 5% oleyl alc. was beneficial in the treatment of dry, oily, and senescent skin. The torula ext. was 1/3 more effective than the bread yeast ext.

CC **62** (Essential Oils and Cosmetics)
 ST torula yeast **exts** cosmetics; yeast **exts** torula cosmetics; bread yeast **exts** cosmetics
 IT Saccharomyces
 (cerevisiae, **exts.** of sulfite liquor-grown)
 IT Cosmetics
 (contg. yeast **exts.** and **oils**)
 IT Amino acids, biological studies
 RL: BIOL (Biological study)
 (of yeast enzymic lysate and **exts.**)
 IT Torulopsis
 (utilis, **exts.** of sulfite liquor-grown)
 IT **Oils**
 RL: BIOL (Biological study)
 (yeast)
 IT Enzymes
 RL: BIOL (Biological study)
 (yeast **hydrolysis** by, amino acids of products of)
 IT Sulfite liquor, uses and miscellaneous
 RL: USES (Uses)
 (yeast grown on, **exts.** of)
 IT Vitamin B
 RL: BIOL (Biological study)
 (of Torula yeast **exts.**)
 IT 56-40-6, biological studies 56-87-1, biological studies 56-89-3, biological studies 61-90-5, biological studies 63-68-3, biological studies 63-91-2, biological studies 71-00-1, biological studies 72-19-5, biological studies 73-32-5, biological studies 74-79-3, biological studies
 RL: BIOL (Biological study)
 (of yeast enzymic lysate and **exts.**)
 IT 56-86-0, biological studies 72-18-4, biological studies 73-22-3, biological studies
 RL: BIOL (Biological study)
 (of yeast enzymic lysates and **exts.**)

L24 ANSWER 17 OF 19 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1969:109094 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 70:109094

TITLE: Composition of the carbon dioxide **extract** of

black pepper
 AUTHOR(S): Katyuzhanskaya, A. N.
 CORPORATE SOURCE: USSR
 SOURCE: Tr. Krasnodar. Nauch.-Issled. Inst. Pishch. Prom.
 (1967), 4, 177-80
 From: Ref. Zh., Khim. 1968, Abstr. No. 16R232
 CODEN: TKDPAZ

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 LANGUAGE: Russian

AB For comparing the chem. compn. of the CO2 ext. and the essential oil of black pepper, the ext. obtained in 6% yield from the exptl. unit and the essential oil obtained in 2.6% yield by steam distn. were studied. The organoleptic indexes of the essential oil differed from those of the CO2 ext. The acid no. of the essential oil was 4.1-4.5% and the amt. of **unsaponifiable** fraction 89%. The amt. of piperine in the CO2 ext. was 40, 58%, the amt. of the **unsaponifiable** fraction 46%. The yield of CO2 ext. from the pepper grind after steam distn. was 1.5%. The nonvolatile residue in the CO2 ext. of the pepper grind basically consisted of 69.76% piperine and 26.34% **unsaponifiable** fraction; piperine was absent in the essential oil. The volatile part of the essential oil, obtained from the CO2 ext. by steam distn., was 45% of the wt. of the CO2 ext. The CO2 ext. was shown to consist of nonvolatile components and essential oils; it is a brown to pale-yellow oil contg. a cryst., light-yellow piperine sediment. The spicy-aromatic complex was extd. more completely by CO2 extn. than by steam distn.

CC 62 (Essential Oils and Cosmetics)
 ST black pepper **ext**; pepper **ext**; piperine; carbon dioxide
extn pepper; oil pepper
 IT Pepper (Piper)
 (exts. of Pipernigrum, oil comparison with)
 IT Oils
 RL: BIOL (Biological study)
 (pepper, carbon dioxide **exts.** comparison with)
 IT Piperidine, 1-piperoyl-
 RL: BIOL (Biological study)
 (in pepper oils)

L24 ANSWER 18 OF 19 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1969:109091 HCAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 70:109091
 TITLE: Composition of the mace CO2 **extract**
 AUTHOR(S): Mgebrishvili, E. S.
 CORPORATE SOURCE: USSR
 SOURCE: Tr. Krasnodar. Nauch.-Issled. Inst. Pishch. Prom.
 (1967), 4, 181-3
 From: Ref. Zh., Khim. 1968, Abstr. No. 17R477
 CODEN: TKDPAZ

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 LANGUAGE: Russian

AB The compn. of the essential oil and the mace CO2 ext. was studied according to compd. classes. Samples of steam distd. essential oil and CO2 ext. of the same group were studied in parallel. CO2 ext. contained 14.5% substances non-distillable with steam, and 85.5% volatile substances. The amt. of **unsaponifiable** fraction was somewhat more, and the amt. of org. acids was less than in the essential oil. The CO2 ext. is close to the essential oil in compn. and can be used instead of the essential oil in the food industry. Ir spectra of CO2 ext. and

the

essential oil are presented.

CC 62 (Essential Oils and Cosmetics)

ST mace C dioxide **ext**; carbon dioxide mace **ext**; essential oil mace; oil essential mace

IT **Oils**

RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(nutmeg, carbon dioxide **ext.** of)

L24 ANSWER 19 OF 19 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1967:511326 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 67:111326

TITLE: Chemical and economic utilization of Anethum sowa

AUTHOR(S): Sethi, Savita; Nigam, Munishwar C.; Rao, P. Ramachandra

CORPORATE SOURCE: Regional Res. Lab., Jammu, India

SOURCE: Indian Perfum. (1965), 9(1), 17-19
CODEN: IPERAS

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB Gas chromatographic analysis was used to study the essential oil distd. from A. sowa, e.g., India dill, seeds. A sample of the oil was injected into a column packed with Reoplex 400 on Chromosorb W and maintained at 170.degree.. The flow rate of He was adjusted to 75 ml./min. Identification of the peaks in the chromatogram was carried out by the serial diln. technique, and the wt. percentages were detd. by the sigma method. Results were (constituent, relative retention, and wt. % given): limonene, 1.0, 19.70; .gamma.-terpinene, 1.26, 7.27; p-cymene, 1.52, 2.18; 2-nonanol, 2.04, 0.51; nonyl aldehyde, 2.30, 1.16; .alpha.-bergamotene, 2.91, 0.64; terpinen-4-ol, 3.26, 7.22; .beta.-terpineol, 3.52, 0.58; decyl aldehyde, 4.04, 1.77; trans-dihydrocarvone, 4.35, 4.38; carvone, 6.09, 19.08. The proteins of the remaining seeds were hydrolyzed with HCl under pressure at 110.degree., and the amino acids liberated were identified by paper chromatographic techniques using BuOH-HOAc-H2O (40:10:50) as solvent. The spots were developed by spraying with ninhydrin reagent.

By simultaneously running the chromatograms of pure amino acids under identical conditions, theonine, alanine, tyrosine, isoleucine, and leucine were found to be present. Fat extd. from the seeds with petroleum ether had an acid no. of 19.6, a sapon. no 164.8, an iodine no. of 19.1, and an **unsaponifiable** matter value of 19.1. When the sapond. fat was acidified with HCl, the fatty acids (stearic and myristic) were identified by ascending and descending paper chromatog. using a 9:1 HOAc-H2O solvent system.

CC 62 (Essential Oils and Cosmetics)

ST ANETHUM SOWA **OIL** ANAL; INDIA DILL **OIL**; DILL **OIL** ANAL

IT **Oils**

RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(dill (Indian), chromatog. and compn. of, from Anethum sowa)

IT Proteins

RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(of dill (Indian) seeds after oil distn.)

Levy 09/478,071

IT Fats

RL: BIOL (Biological study)

(of dill (Indian) seeds after oil distn., consts. of
extracted)

IT Dill

(seeds of Indian, and fats and proteins from oil-distn.
residues)

IT 99-49-0 99-85-4 99-87-6 112-31-2 124-19-6 138-86-3 138-87-4
484-31-1 562-74-3 628-99-9 5948-04-9 17699-05-7

RL: BIOL (Biological study)

(in dill (Indian) oil)

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>>> terms from the IPC subject headings and subheadings. <<<

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L25 9 SEA FILE=USPATFULL ABB=ON ((AMARANTH OR ANISE OR AVOCADO OR
OLIVE OR QUINOA) (W) SEED# (P) OIL#)/TI,AB,CLM
L26 2573 SEA FILE=USPATFULL ABB=ON ((BARLEY OR BRIZA OR BUCK WHEAT OR
CASSIA OCCIDENTALIS OR COFFEE BEAN OR DOG FISH OR JOJOBA OR
JURINEA OR LAUREL BERRY OR OLIVE OR ORANGE ROUGHY OR RYE GERM
OR SHARK LIVER OR SPERM WHALE OR TALL) (L) OIL#)/TI,AB,CLM
L27 316 SEA FILE=USPATFULL ABB=ON ((CANDELILLA OR CARNUBA OR ESPARTO
OURICURY OR SUGAR CANE SUNFLOWER) (L) WAX##)/AB,TI,CLM
L28 44 SEA FILE=USPATFULL ABB=ON (DEOILED LECITHIN OR GUAYULE PLANT
(2A) (EXT# OR EXTRACT?) OR OLESTRA OR OLEAN OR SHEA BUTTER
OR
VEGEPURE)/TI,AB,CLM
L29 2881 SEA FILE=USPATFULL ABB=ON L25 OR L26 OR L27 OR L28
L30 1181 SEA FILE=USPATFULL ABB=ON UNSAPON? OR ("NOT" OR NON) (W)
SAPON?
L31 251 SEA FILE=USPATFULL ABB=ON L29 AND L30
L32 41917 SEA FILE=USPATFULL ABB=ON (SKIN OR HAIR OR FUR# OR FEATHER#
OR DERM? OR TOPICAL?)/TI,AB,CLM
L33 14 SEA FILE=USPATFULL ABB=ON L32 AND L31
L34 7836 SEA FILE=USPATFULL ABB=ON COSMETIC?/TI,AB,CLM
L35 14 SEA FILE=USPATFULL ABB=ON L34 AND L31
L36 18 SEA FILE=USPATFULL ABB=ON L33 OR L35

=> d bib ab 136 1-18

L36 ANSWER 1 OF 18 USPATFULL

AN 2000:109353 USPATFULL

TI Stable multiple phase emulsion of the type O.sub.1 /W/O.sub.2

IN Ferrero, Louis, Nice, France

Golz, Karin, Monaco, Monaco

Zastrow, Leonhard, Monaco, Monaco

Stanzl, Klaus, White Plains, NY, United States

PA Lancaster Group GmbH, Ludwigshafen, Germany, Federal Republic of
(non-U.S. corporation)

PI US 6106847 20000822

AI US 1997-924241 19970905 (8)

PRAI DE 1996-19638729 19960913

DT Utility

EXNAM Primary Examiner: Venkat, Jyothsan

LREP Collard & Roe, P.C.

CLMN Number of Claims: 16

ECL Exemplary Claim: 1,14

DRWN No Drawings

LN.CNT 614

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The invention relates to a stable multiple phase emulsion of the
O.sub.1

/W/O.sub.2 type with high proportions of the primary O.sub.1 /W
emulsion. The new emulsions have an emulsifier-free primary
oil-in-water

phase consisting of a viscoplastic aqueous gel containing the finely
distributed inner oil droplets together with a gelling agent, wherein
the thixotropic primary oil-in-water phase has a yield point in the
range from 20 to 100 Pa and a plastic viscosity of 0.01 to 0.1

Pa.multidot.s and contains at least one lipophilic agent in the primary
oil; and a secondary oil phase in which the primary oil-in-water phase
is present together with a lipophilic emulsifier; and wherein the
proportion of the inner oily phase is from 10 to 35 % by weight

relative

to the total weight of the emulsion. The higher proportions of the

inner

oily phase render possible higher proportions of organic sun protection
agents with simultaneous avoidance of **skin** irritations.

L36 ANSWER 2 OF 18 USPATFULL

AN 1999:159505 USPATFULL

TI Hand and body creme for the treatment of **skin** ailments

IN Durr, Norma Jean Holloway, Michigan City, IN, United States

Porter, Crystal Elaine, Rolla, MO, United States

Porter, Curtis Philip, Rolla, MO, United States

PA Omnipotent Skin Products, L.L.C., Rolla, MO, United States (U.S.
corporation)

PI US 5997889 19991207

AI US 1998-27003 19980220 (9)

DT Utility

EXNAM Primary Examiner: Page, Thurman K.; Assistant Examiner: Seidleck, Brian
K.

LREP Armstrong Teasdale LLP
CLMN Number of Claims: 17
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 395

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Compositions for a hand and body creme made substantially of naturally occurring ingredients are described. Such compositions are highly effective in clearing eczema and other common **skin** ailments. One embodiment, in which the hand and body creme is a creamy solid, is made by forming an admixture of cocoa butter, almond oil, jojoba oil, vitamin E oil, a commercially available beeswax derivative, hydrogenated soybean flakes, pure beeswax and vitamin A oil. In alternate embodiments, water, shea butter and honey are added to vary the consistency and moisturizing properties of the composition. In still other embodiments, essential oils from a variety of plant sources are added for a range of fragrances.

L36 ANSWER 3 OF 18 USPATFULL

AN 1999:85010 USPATFULL

TI **Cosmetic** formulation and method for amelioration of **skin** keratoses and striae distensae

IN Moy, Lawrence S., 1101 Sepulveda Blvd., Suite 100, Manhattan Beach, CA, United States 90266

PI US 5928659 19990727

AI US 1998-31366 19980226 (9)

RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1996-660273, filed on 7 Jun 1996, now patented, Pat. No. US 5759555, issued on 2 Jun 1998

DT Utility

EXNAM Primary Examiner: Page, Thurman K.; Assistant Examiner: Channavajjala, Lakshmi

LREP Price Gess & Ubell

CLMN Number of Claims: 10

ECL Exemplary Claim: 1

DRWN 3 Drawing Figure(s); 3 Drawing Page(s)

LN.CNT 462

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Stretch marks, keratoses and other **skin** lesions can be ameliorated or cured through repeated **topical** application, to affected **skin**, of a **dermatological** composition containing **unsaponifiable** lipids extracted from **avocado seeds**. The effective composition is an emulsion containing between about 5 and 15 weight percent of the **unsaponifiable** lipids. The effectiveness of the composition is augmented by the addition of zinc and/or copper chelates.

L36 ANSWER 4 OF 18 USPATFULL

AN 1999:24671 USPATFULL

TI Synergistic antimicrobial compositions containing a dimethylamide of a carboxylic acid with mixture of 2-(thiocyanomethylthio) benzothiazone and methylenebis (thiocyanate)

IN Oppong, David, Memphis, TN, United States

PA King, Vanja M., Memphis, TN, United States

PA Buckman Laboratories International, inc., Memphis, TN, United States (U.S. corporation)

PI US 5874453 19990223

AI US 1997-893552 19970711 (8)
DT Utility
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Schenkman, Leonard
LREP Armstrong, Westerman Hattori, McLeland & Naughton
CLMN Number of Claims: 32
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 541

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Compositions comprising a mixture of
2-(thiocyanomethylthio)benzothiazol
e and methylene-bis(thiocyanate) with dimethylamide of a carboxylic
acid

are disclosed which are synergistically effective compared to the
respective components alone in controlling the growth of microorganisms
in or on a product, material, or medium. Methods to control the growth
of microorganisms and prevent spoilage caused by microorganisms with
the
use of the compositions of the present invention are also disclosed.

L36 ANSWER 5 OF 18 USPATFULL

AN 1998:115401 USPATFULL

TI Solid protector against UV, process for its preparation and use thereof
IN Ahlmas, John Thomas, Helsinki, Finland
Lofgren, Timo Valdemar, Espoo, Finland

PA Kemira Pigments Oy, Pori, Finland (non-U.S. corporation)

PI US 5811082 19980922

WO 9428867 19941222

AI US 1996-557125 19960508 (8)

WO 1994-FI232 19940602

19960508 PCT 371 date

19960508 PCT 102(e) date

PRAI FI 1993-2529 19930603

FI 1994-1270 19940317

DT Utility

EXNAM Primary Examiner: Dodson, Shelley A.

LREP Nath, Gary M.; Chong, Suet M.Nath & Associates

CLMN Number of Claims: 47

ECL Exemplary Claim: 1

DRWN No Drawings

LN.CNT 952

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB A less dusty, more stable and more easily handleable protector against
UV

light than previously is obtained by supplying it in the form of solid
particles having a mean diameter of at minimum 10 .mu.m and containing,
dispersed in 90-20 parts by weight of wax, 10-80 parts by weight of a
pigment which reduces the penetration UV light and is made up of metal
oxide particles of a mean primary particle diameter smaller than 0.150
.mu.m.

L36 ANSWER 6 OF 18 USPATFULL

AN 1998:61175 USPATFULL

TI **Cosmetic** formulation and method for amelioration of
skin keratoses and striae distensae

IN Moy, Lawrence S., 2219 Gates Ave., #B, Redondo Beach, CA, United States
90278

PI US 5759555 19980602
AI US 1996-660273 19960607 (8)
DT Utility
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Venkat, Jyothsan
LREP Price, Gess & Ubell
CLMN Number of Claims: 13
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 3 Drawing Figure(s); 3 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 441

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Stretch marks, keratoses and other **skin** lesions can be ameliorated or cured through repeated **topical** application, to affected **skin**, of a **dermatological** composition containing **unsaponifiable** lipids extracted from **avocado seeds**. The effective composition is an emulsion containing between about 5 and 15 weight percent of the **unsaponifiable** lipids. The effectiveness of the composition is augmented by the addition of zinc and/or copper chelates.

L36 ANSWER 7 OF 18 USPATFULL

AN 1998:57443 USPATFULL
TI Heat resistant lipid vesicles
IN Mathur, Rajiv, Sewell, NJ, United States
PA Igen, Inc., Wilmington, DE, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 5756014 19980526
AI US 1997-838633 19970411 (8)
DT Utility
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Mullis, Jeffrey C.
LREP Lahive & Cockfield, LLP
CLMN Number of Claims: 21
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 511

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Lipid vesicles which remain stable at high temperatures are disclosed. The vesicles contain as a component of their lipid bilayers at least one ethoxylated alcohol having a linear C20-C50 carbon chain. Also disclosed is a method of making the vesicles. The lipid vesicles are useful in forming **cosmetic** and **dermatologic** preparations, such as lipstick, which are processed at high temperatures (e.g., at 80.degree. C. or above) during manufacture.

L36 ANSWER 8 OF 18 USPATFULL

AN 1998:42072 USPATFULL
TI Process for the treatment of skins having dry areas and greasy areas
IN Khaiat, Alain, Paris, France
PA Laboratoires De Biologie Vegetale Yves Rocher, La Gacilly, France (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 5741496 19980421
AI US 1996-593480 19960129 (8)
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 1994-305929, filed on 19 Sep 1994, now abandoned
PRAI FR 1993-11240 19930921
DT Utility
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Gardner-Lane, Sally

LREP Young & Thompson
CLMN Number of Claims: 8
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 3 Drawing Figure(s); 3 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 284

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Process for the aesthetic treatment of persons who exhibit a dual character between two parts of their **skin** comprising a greasy area and a dry area, which comprises the application to the **skin** of a such person a **cosmetic** composition comprising an effective quantity of an emollient substance which also exhibits a lipase-inhibiting activity. The substance is selected from the group consisting of Limnanthes alba oil, Jessenia bataua oil, the **unsaponifiable** fraction of soya bean oil and **shea butter**. The effective quantity is, by weight percent of the entire composition:

Limnanthes alba oil	0.5 to 15%
Jessenia bataua oil	0.5 to 15%
the unsaponifiable fraction	
of soya bean oil	
shea butter	to 10%.

L36 ANSWER 9 OF 18 USPATFULL

AN 97:96599 USPATFULL

TI Method of preparing fat fractions of vegetable origin enriched with **unsaponifiable** materials and use of said fractions for preparing **cosmetic** and/or pharmaceutical compositions, in particular **dermatological** compositions

IN Laur, Joel, Merignac, France
Castera, Anne, Pessac, France
Mordret, Fran.cedilla.ois, Gradignan, France
Pages-Xatart-Pares, Xavier, Cestas, France
Guichard, Jean-Michel, Carrieres sur Poissy, France

PA Deslog, Paris, France (non-U.S. corporation)

PI US 5679393 19971021

WO 9421764 19940929

AI US 1995-513874 19951025 (8)

WO 1994-FR301 19940318

19951025 PCT 371 date

19951025 PCT 102(e) date

PRAI FR 1993-3226 19930319

DT Utility

EXNAM Primary Examiner: Rollins, John W.

LREP Dennison, Meserole, Pollack & Scheiner

CLMN Number of Claims: 26

ECL Exemplary Claim: 1

DRWN No Drawings

LN.CNT 879

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB A process for preparation of a fat fraction of vegetable origin enriched

with **unsaponifiable** materials. A fat of vegetable origin is treated with a hot polar solvent of the ketone type to obtain a first fraction insoluble in the hot ketone solvent which is rich in

unsaponifiable materials, and a second fraction which is a solution of hot soluble materials. The first fraction is then separated from the second fraction, and the second fraction is subjected to a crystallization in a crystallization solvent at a temperature below 0.degree. C., followed by filtering to obtain a filtrate. The crystallization solvent is then evaporated from the filtrate to obtain

a

further fraction rich and **unsaponifiable** materials.

L36 ANSWER 10 OF 18 USPATFULL

AN 97:68144 USPATFULL

TI Lipid composition for **cosmetic** products

IN Bertoli, Constantin, Lausanne, Switzerland

Malnoe, Armand, Dommartin, Switzerland

PA Nestec S.A., Vevey, Switzerland (non-U.S. corporation)

PI US 5653966 19970805

AI US 1996-594773 19960131 (8)

PRAI EP 1995-101396 19950202

DT Utility

EXNAM Primary Examiner: Mosley, Terressa

LREP Vogt & O'Donnell, LLP

CLMN Number of Claims: 31

ECL Exemplary Claim: 1

DRWN No Drawings

LN.CNT 384

AB A lipid composition for preparation of **cosmetic** compositions is provided by a mixture of, by weight based upon a weight of the lipid composition, from 40% to 60% apricot kernel oil, from 10% to 20% of an oil containing palmitoleic acid, from 15% to 25% of olive oil and from 20% to 30% of rice bran oil or sesame oil or combinations thereof. **Cosmetic** compositions containing the lipid mixture may be anhydrous or contain water. The preparation of the lipid composition may include treating

the

mixture of oils with steam at a temperature of about 180.degree. C. for about 3 hours at a rate of about 1% per hour and under a vacuum of about 1 mbar to 2 mbar for deodorizing the oils.

L36 ANSWER 11 OF 18 USPATFULL

AN 97:47082 USPATFULL

TI Antiperspirant deodorant compositions

IN Panitch, Maximo M., Skokie, IL, United States

PA Helene Curtis, Inc., Chicago, IL, United States (U.S. corporation)

PI US 5635165 19970603

AI US 1995-534277 19950927 (8)

DT Utility

EXNAM Primary Examiner: Dodson, Shelley A.

LREP Marshall, O'Toole, Gerstein, Murray & Borun

CLMN Number of Claims: 45

ECL Exemplary Claim: 1

DRWN No Drawings

LN.CNT 1179

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Gel antiperspirant compositions comprising an antiperspirant compound,

a

gelling agent selected from the group consisting of a sterol and a

starch hydrolyzate ester of a C.sub.8 -C.sub.22 carboxylic acid, a carrier comprising a silicone or a hydrocarbon, and, optionally, a fatty alcohol, a fatty ester, water, or a mixture thereof, are disclosed. Aerosol antiperspirant compositions also are disclosed.

L36 ANSWER 12 OF 18 USPATFULL
 AN 95:71128 USPATFULL
 TI **Cosmetic** composition based on an aqueous dispersion of small lipid spheres
 IN Zabotto, Arlette, Paris, France
 Griat, Jacqueline, Ablon, France
 Handjani, Rose-Marie, Paris, France
 Vanlerberghe, Guy G., Villevaude, France
 Ribier, Alian J., Paris, France
 PA L'Oreal, Paris, France (non-U.S. corporation)
 PI US 5439672 19950808
 AI US 1993-155591 19931118 (8)
 RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1990-480135, filed on 14 Feb 1990 which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1988-167995, filed on 14 Mar 1988, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1981-279517, filed on 1 Jul 1981, now abandoned
 PRAI FR 1980-14657 19800701
 DT Utility
 EXNAM Primary Examiner: Dentz, Bernard; Assistant Examiner: Davis, Zinna N.
 LREP Cushman Darby & Cushman
 CLMN Number of Claims: 10
 ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
 DRWN No Drawings
 LN.CNT 686
 CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
 AB A **cosmetic** composition which is a stabilized, oil-in-water dispersion of spheres in an external aqueous phase. The spheres are organized molecular layers of a nonionic amphiphilic lipid material encapsulating an internal aqueous phase. The external aqueous phase, containing an oil, is free of any surface active emulsifying agent.

L36 ANSWER 13 OF 18 USPATFULL
 AN 94:59944 USPATFULL
 TI Polyamino acid dispersants
 IN Sikes, C. Steven, Mobile, AL, United States
 PA University of South Alabama, Mobile, AL, United States (U.S. corporation)
 PI US 5328690 19940712
 AI US 1991-658659 19910221 (7)
 DT Utility
 EXNAM Primary Examiner: Page, Thurman K.; Assistant Examiner: Levy, N.
 LREP Oblon, Spivak, McClelland, Maier & Neustadt
 CLMN Number of Claims: 9
 ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
 DRWN 5 Drawing Figure(s); 5 Drawing Page(s)
 LN.CNT 1292
 CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
 AB Polyamino acids of the formulae (I) and (II):

poly (X).sub.n poly (Y).sub.m (I)

where

each X independently is aspartic acid, glutamic acid, phosphoserine, phosphohomoserine, phosphotyrosine, or phosphothreonine,

each Y independently is alanine, leucine, isoleucine, valine, glycine
or other nonpolar, amino acid residues,

n is 2 to 60,

m is 2 to 60, and

n+m is ≥ 5 ,

and wherein

poly (X)_n may contain up to 10% of the Y residues and poly (Y)_m may contain up to 10% of the X residues, and salts thereof; and

poly (X')_a poly (Y')_b (II)

where

each X' independently is aspartate, glutamate, glutamine, asparagine,
or anionic derivatives of these amino acids, or phosphoserine,

each Y' independently is a phosphorylated amino acid such as phosphoserine, phosphohomoserine, phosphotyrosine, phosphothreonine, phosphoglutamine, phosphoasparagine or mixtures of these residues,

a is 2 to 150,

b is 1 to 3, and

a+b is ≥ 5 , and

salts of these peptides;

are effective as dispersing agents for minerals in aqueous media and
for stabilizing aqueous suspensions of minerals.

L36 ANSWER 14 OF 18 USPATFULL

AN 84:46875 USPATFULL

TI **Skin** bleaching stick containing hydroquinone

IN Calvo, Luis C., Bayshore, NY, United States

Obernier, Irene C., Northport, NY, United States

Hasher, Steve J., Holbrook, NY, United States

PA Germaine Monteil Cosmetiques Corporation, Deer Park, NY, United States
(U.S. corporation)

PI US 4466955 19840821

AI US 1982-386820 19820609 (6)

DT Utility

EXNAM Primary Examiner: Ore, Dale R.

LREP Wolder, Gross & Yavner
CLMN Number of Claims: 8
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 480

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB This invention relates to **skin** bleaching compositions for localized application based on hydroquinone in anhydrous **cosmetic** formulations.

L36 ANSWER 15 OF 18 USPATFULL

AN 82:17664 USPATFULL
TI **Cosmetic** oil and composition containing the same
IN Koulbanis, Constantin, Paris, France
Millet, Catherine, Paris, France
Zabotto, Arlette, Paris, France
Brun, Alain, Pavillons-sous-Bois, France
PA L'Oreal, Paris, France (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 4324802 19820413
AI US 1980-211946 19801201 (6)
PRAI FR 1979-30956 19791218
FR 1980-17899 19800813
DT Utility
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Moyer, Donald B.
CLMN Number of Claims: 12
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 371

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB A **cosmetic oil** comprises a mixture of at least **jojoba oil**, **turnsole oil** and a **non-saponifiable** fraction.

L36 ANSWER 16 OF 18 USPATFULL

AN 80:47045 USPATFULL
TI Antiseptic composition for **topical** application to the **skin**
IN Marcadet, Ernest, 9 rue Lakanal, Paris, France
PI US 4224319 19800923
AI US 1979-62409 19790731 (6)
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 1977-778358, filed on 17 Mar 1977, now abandoned which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1975-622051, filed on 14 Nov 1975, now abandoned which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1974-500372, filed on 26 Aug 1974, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1973-374266, filed on 27 Jun 1973, now abandoned
DT Utility
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Robinson, Douglas W.
LREP Blodgett, Norman S.; Blodgett, Gerry A.
CLMN Number of Claims: 15
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 719

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB An antiseptic composition, particularly useful against bromidrosis, is prepared by using a disinfecting surface-active amino acid in water having dispersed therein one or several triglycerides of fatty acids of

C.sub.12 to C.sub.20. The composition contains 0.3 to 5% by weight of the above bactericidal and fungicidal surface-active amino acid, a fatty material comprising said triglyceride, water and at least one of the vitamins A and E, and preferably also some sterols. The amino acid has the structure $\text{RNH}(\text{R.sup.1 NH}).\text{sub.n R.sup.2 COOH}$ where R is an aliphatic chain of 8 to 18C, R.sup.1 and R.sup.2 are C.sub.1 to C.sub.3 alkyls, while n is 0 or 1.0 or 2.0. Preferably the composition further contains a pesticide quaternary ammonium derivative.

The composition is very effective against bromidrosis, particularly that of the feet, without any irritant action on the skin.

L36 ANSWER 17 OF 18 USPATFULL

AN 74:51458 USPATFULL
TI NEW EMULSIONS, AND **COSMETIC** PRODUCTS MADE FROM SUCH EMULSIONS
IN Lachamp, Felix, Franconville, France
Viout, Andre, Paris, France
Vanlerberghe, Guy, Mitrymory, France
PA Societe Anonyme dite: L'Oreal, Paris, France (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 3846546 19741105
AI US 1971-162265 19710713 (5)
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1967-688994, filed on 8 Dec 1967, now abandoned
PRAI LU 1966-52534 19661208
DT Utility
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Meyers, Albert T.; Assistant Examiner: Robinson, Douglas W.
LREP Cushman, Darby & Cushman
CLMN Number of Claims: 11
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 723
AB Water-in-oil emulsions usefully employed in the preparation of **cosmetics** for the skin comprise a discontinuous aqueous internal phase, a continuous oil external phase, and as an emulsifying agent a compound having the formula $\text{RO--C.sub.2 H.sub.3 O(R')--C.sub.2 H.sub.3 O(CH.sub.2 OH)--H}$ wherein R is alkyl having 16-18

carbon atoms or the residue of hydrogenated lanolin alcohol, R' is methyl or ethyl, m is 3-5 and n is 2-3. The emulsion also contains a polymeric emulsion stabilization agent or a magnesium salt thereof, or magnesium isostearate.

L36 ANSWER 18 OF 18 USPATFULL

AN 73:3119 USPATFULL
TI COMPOSITION OF MATTER WITH LOW CHOLESTEROL CONTENT AND CONTAINING WOOL GREASE ALCOHOLS AS MAJOR COMPONENT AND METHOD
IN Julian, Percy L., 515 North East Avenue, Oak Park, IL, United States 60302
PI US 3711611 19730116
AI US 1971-137028 19710423 (5)
DT Utility
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Rose, Shep K.
LREP Dawson, Tilton, Fallon & Lungmus

Levy 09/478,071

CLMN Number of Claims: 8

DRWN No Drawings

LN.CNT 448

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB A new and useful dispersing and emulsifying agent derived from wool grease made by separating cholesterol from the **unsaponifiables** and replacing the cholesterol with .beta. sitosterol, to form an improved essentially wool wax alcohol product.

=> d que 137;d his 138

L25 9 SEA FILE=USPATFULL ABB=ON ((AMARANTH OR ANISE OR AVOCADO OR
OLIVE OR QUINOA) (W) SEED# (P) OIL#)/TI,AB,CLM
L26 2573 SEA FILE=USPATFULL ABB=ON ((BARLEY OR BRIZA OR BUCK WHEAT OR
CASSIA OCCIDENTALIS OR COFFEE BEAN OR DOG FISH OR JOJOBA OR
JURINEA OR LAUREL BERRY OR OLIVE OR ORANGE ROUGHY OR RYE GERM
OR SHARK LIVER OR SPERM WHALE OR TALL) (L) OIL#)/TI,AB,CLM
L27 316 SEA FILE=USPATFULL ABB=ON ((CANDELILLA OR CARNUBA OR ESPARTO
OURICURY OR SUGAR CANE SUNFLOWER) (L) WAX##)/AB,TI,CLM
L28 44 SEA FILE=USPATFULL ABB=ON (DEOILED LECITHIN OR GUAYULE PLANT
(2A) (EXT# OR EXTRACT?) OR OLESTRA OR OLEAN OR SHEA BUTTER
OR
VEGEPURE)/TI,AB,CLM
L29 2881 SEA FILE=USPATFULL ABB=ON L25 OR L26 OR L27 OR L28
L30 1181 SEA FILE=USPATFULL ABB=ON UNSAPON? OR ("NOT" OR NON) (W)
SAPON?
L31 251 SEA FILE=USPATFULL ABB=ON L29 AND L30
L37 10 SEA FILE=USPATFULL ABB=ON L31 AND (PLANT# OR FLOWER OR
CROP#)/TI,AB,CLM

(FILE 'USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 10:48:56 ON 30 NOV 2000)
L38 7 S L37 NOT L36

=> d bib ab 138 1-7

L38 ANSWER 1 OF 7 USPATFULL
AN 1998:2000 USPATFULL
TI Conversion of biomass feedstock to diesel fuel additive
IN Monnier, Jacques, Ottawa, Canada
Tourigny, Guy, Nepean, Canada
Soveran, Douglas W., Regina, Canada
Wong, Alfred, Vancouver, Canada
Hogan, Edmund N., Ottawa, Canada
Stumborg, Mark, Swift Current, Canada
PA Natural Resources Canada, Ottawa, Canada (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 5705722 19980106
AI US 1995-517421 19950821 (8)
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1994-269090, filed on 30 Jun 1994,
now abandoned
DT Utility
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Caldarola, Glenn A.; Assistant Examiner: Yildirim,
Bekir L.
CLMN Number of Claims: 10
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 1 Drawing Figure(s); 1 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 497
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB A process is described for producing additives for diesel fuels having
high cetane numbers and serving as fuel ignition improvers. In the
process, biomass feedstock selected from (a) **tall oil**
containing less than 0.5 wt % ash, less than 25 wt %

unsaponifiables, up to 50 wt % diterpenic acids and 30 to 60 wt % unsaturated fatty acids, (b) wood oils from the pulping of hardwood species, (c) animal fats and (d) blends of said tall oil with plant or vegetable oil containing substantial amounts of unsaturated fatty acids or animal fats, is subjected to hydroprocessing by contacting the feedstock with gaseous hydrogen under hydroprocessing conditions in the presence of a hydroprocessing catalyst to obtain a product mixture. This product mixture is then separated and fractionated to obtain a hydrocarbon product boiling in the diesel fuel boiling range, this product being the high cetane number additive.

L38 ANSWER 2 OF 7 USPATFULL

AN 78:62696 USPATFULL

TI Preparation of sterol substrates for bioconversion

IN Beaton, John M., Portage, MI, United States

PA The Upjohn Company, Kalamazoo, MI, United States (U.S. corporation)

PI US 4124607 19781107

AI US 1977-787720 19770415 (5)

DT Utility

EXNAM Primary Examiner: Roberts, Elbert L.

LREP Stein, Bruce

CLMN Number of Claims: 20

ECL Exemplary Claim: 1,2

DRWN No Drawings

LN.CNT 449

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB This invention relates to a process whereby sterols from various sources

are prepared for subsequent fermentation by dissolving the sterols in an

organic diluent with subsequent removal of the organic diluent producing

high substrate concentrations for fermentation.

L38 ANSWER 3 OF 7 USPATFULL

AN 78:43037 USPATFULL

TI Method of soil stabilization

IN Leonard, Jr., John B., 119 Bridge Rd., Hillsborough, CA, United States 94010

Latta, Jr., Laurence, 1010 Westridge Dr., Portola Valley, CA, United States 94025

PI US 4106296 19780815

AI US 1976-708286 19760723 (5)

RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1975-599383, filed on 28 Jul 1975, now Defensive Publication No.

DT Utility

EXNAM Primary Examiner: Gilliam, Paul R.; Assistant Examiner: Grosz, Alex

CLMN Number of Claims: 29

ECL Exemplary Claim: 1

DRWN No Drawings

LN.CNT 1502

AB A soil stabilizer and a method of stabilizing soil, such as sub-bases, bases and wear courses of roads and airport runways, sand dunes and other loose, particulate material, which includes mixing an epoxy resin ester of unsaturated fatty acids with soil, preferably at the optimum

moisture content of the soil, in ratios of as little as one part of chemical to 200 parts of soil, with the amount depending on the use. Optionally, small but effective quantities of cement may be added to the composition in the range of about 2 to 20% of the weight of the soil. A soil coating or top dressing may be applied to the resultant structure if desired. A method of agricultural reclamation, including a method of establishing **plant** cover, is also disclosed.

L38 ANSWER 4 OF 7 USPATFULL
 AN 77:38982 USPATFULL
 TI Protection of horticultural growth
 IN Bowyer, Alta M., Los Angeles, CA, United States
 Hinckley, George B., Montebello, CA, United States
 Davis, James E., Santa Paula, CA, United States
 PA Leffingwell Chemical Company, Bre, CA, United States (U.S. corporation)
 PI US 4038385 19770726
 AI US 1973-354685 19730426 (5)
 RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1971-174228, filed on 23 Aug 1971, now abandoned which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1968-717972, filed on 1 Apr 1968, now abandoned
 DT Utility
 EXNAM Primary Examiner: Waddell, Frederick E.
 LREP Bachand, Louis J.
 CLMN Number of Claims: 4
 ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
 DRWN No Drawings
 LN.CNT 321
 CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
 AB Protection of horticultural property such as fruit, vegetable and ornamental **plants**, trees and shrubs against warm-blooded animal predators such as deer and rabbits is achieved by coating the normally edible portions of horticultural growth with a **tall oil** composition, essentially free of biotically active material and suitably containing a volatile amine which may be prereacted with fatty acids added to or present in the **tall oil**.

L38 ANSWER 5 OF 7 USPATFULL
 AN 77:22263 USPATFULL
 TI Composition of matter for the coating of **plant** products for their preservation and process of making same
 IN Morales Guerrero, Josefina C., Mexico, D.F., Mexico
 Lomelin Gallardo, Juan Manuel, Tlalpan, D.F., Mexico
 PA Instituto Mexicano de Investigaciones Tecnologicas, A.C., Mexico City, Mexico (non-U.S. corporation)
 PI US 4021262 19770503
 AI US 1975-541083 19750115 (5)
 RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1973-375387, filed on 2 Jul 1973, now abandoned And Ser. No. US 1973-375386, filed on 2 Jul 1973, now abandoned
 DT Utility
 EXNAM Primary Examiner: Morris, Theodore
 LREP Fitch, Even, Tabin & Luedeka
 CLMN Number of Claims: 4
 ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
 DRWN No Drawings
 LN.CNT 460

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB A coating which breathes and limits transmission of moisture and which is particularly adapted for coating **plant** products such as citrus fruits, avocados, mangos, and peppers. The coating comprises **Candelilla wax** in an aqueous dispersion, an unstable soap, xylene, and/or toluene, or their equivalent. The aqueous coating is made by a particular process to provide a coating on the **plant** product of desired characteristics, the process providing an oil in water emulsion with particles having a size between 0.1 microns and 0.1 millimicrons.

L38 ANSWER 6 OF 7 USPATFULL

AN 75:34915 USPATFULL

TI Control of environmental pollution in **tall oil** fractionation

IN Bress, Dellason F., Murray Hill, NJ, United States

PA Foster Wheeler Energy Corporation, Livingston, NJ, United States (U.S. corporation)

PI US 28476 19750708

US 3709793 19730109 (Original)

AI US 1973-391892 19730808 (5)

US 1969-840723 19690710 (Original)

DT Reissue

EXNAM Primary Examiner: Marquis, Melvyn I.; Assistant Examiner: Parker, William

LREP Wilson, John E.; Naigur, Marvin A.

CLMN Number of Claims: 14

ECL Exemplary Claim: 1

DRWN 1 Drawing Figure(s); 1 Drawing Page(s)

LN.CNT 225

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB **Tall oil** is fractionated with little or no environmental pollution. The stripping steam and the odorous compounds it carries with it are condensed by foul water being recycled through the condenser, an amount of foul water equal to the stripping steam coming into the condenser being purged, revaporized and used again as stripping steam in the fractionation process.

L38 ANSWER 7 OF 7 USPATFULL

AN 72:46526 USPATFULL

TI PROCESS FOR PREPARING STEROLS FROM **TALL OIL** PITCH

IN Julian, Donald V., Colerain Township, Hamilton, OH, United States

PA The Procter & Gamble Company, Cincinnati, OH, United States

PI US 3691211 19720912

AI US 1970-95735 19701207 (5)

DT Utility

EXNAM Primary Examiner: Roberts, Elbert L.

LREP Schaeffer; Jack D.; Witte; Richard C.

CLMN Number of Claims: 6

DRWN 2 Drawing Figure(s); 2 Drawing Page(s)

LN.CNT 578

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Process for preparing sterols from **plant** sources, especially **tall oil** pitch, by extraction in a water-alcohol-hydrocarbon mixture followed by saponification and subsequent recrystallization and leaching.

=> fil hcaplus

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FILE COVERS 1967 - 30 Nov 2000 VOL 133 ISS 23
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L1 3022 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON UNSAPON?/OBI OR UNSAPON?/AB
L3 12441 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON (BARLEY/OBI OR BRIZA/OBI OR BUCK
WHEAT/OBI OR CASSIA OCCIDENTALIS/OBI OR COFFEE BEAN/OBI OR
DOG FISH/OBI OR JOJOBA/OBI OR JURINEA/OBI OR LAUREL BERRY/OBI
OR OLIVE/OBI OR ORANGE ROUGHY/OBI OR RYE GERM/OBI OR SHARK
LIVER/OBI OR SPERM WHALE/OBI OR TALL/OBI) (L) OIL#/OBI
L4 55 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON (AMARANTH/OBI OR ANISE/OBI OR
AVOCADO/OBI OR OLIVE/OBI OR QUINOA/OBI) (W) SEED#/OBI (L)
OIL#/OBI
L6 837 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON (CANDELILLA/OBI OR CARNUBA/OBI OR
ESPARTO OURICURY/OBI OR SUGAR CANE/OBI OR SUNFLOWER/OBI) (L)
WAX##/OBI
L7 530 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON DEOILED LECITHIN/OBI OR GUAYULE
PLANT/OBI (L) (EXT#/OBI OR EXTRACT?/OBI) OR OLESTRA/OBI OR
OLEAN/OBI OR SHEA BUTTER/OBI OR VEGEPURE/OBI
L8 13737 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON L3 OR L4 OR L6 OR L7
L9 176999 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON EXT#/OBI OR EXTRACT?/OBI
L12 737 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON L8 AND L9
L13 125061 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON TOPICAL/OBI OR SKIN/OBI OR DERM?/OBI
OR HAIR/OBI OR FUR/OBI OR FEATHER#/OBI
L14 69 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON L12 AND L13
L18 309389 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON OIL#/OBI OR WAX##/OBI
L19 1501 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON L18 AND L1
L39 16 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON L14 AND (CROP#/OBI OR FLOWER#/OBI OR
PLANT#/OBI)

L40 94 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON L19 AND (CROP#/OBI OR FLOWER#/OBI OR
PLANT#/OBI)
L41 110 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON L39 OR L40
L42 6 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON L41 AND 5/SX,SC

=> d .ca 1-6

L42 ANSWER 1 OF 6 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1990:50607 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 112:50607
TITLE: Extraction of brassinolides from soybean oil
cake.
INVENTOR(S): Tokuda, Setsuko
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 5 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
	JP 63115804	A2	19880520	JP 1986-261680	19861101
	JP 05003843	B4	19930118		
AB	Soybean cake (1kg) was saponified with 1N KOMe and extracted with ether. The unsaponified material was extracted with aq. MeOH and subjected to silica gel chromatography and eluted with benzene-MeOH-AcOH mixture (90:16:8 by volume) to isolate 0.3 g brassinolides.				
IC	A01N065-00				
CC	5-3 (Agrochemical Bioregulators)				
	Section cross-reference(s): 11				
ST	brassinolide extract from soybean oil cake				
IT	Plant hormones and regulators				
	RL: BIOL (Biological study)				
	(brassinosteroids, from soybean oil cake)				

L42 ANSWER 2 OF 6 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1989:227105 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 110:227105
TITLE: Effect of kinetin (plant growth regulator)
on lipid composition of soybean and safflower
AUTHOR(S): Ahmed, F. A.; Sharaf, A.; Mahrous, T. S.; El-Saadany, S. S.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Fac. Agric., Cairo Univ., Cairo, Egypt
SOURCE: Grasas Aceites (Seville) (1988), 39(4-5), 213-18
CODEN: GRACAN; ISSN: 0017-3495
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB The effect of 10, 20 and 30 ppm kinetin on oil unsaponifiable matter and fatty acids was studied in 1 soybean and 3 safflower varieties in the field. Kinetin increased sterols at the expense of hydrocarbons and saturated fatty acids at the expense of unsaturated ones, and changed the pattern of fatty acids of soybean. Safflower cultivars showed an opposite

trend: the sterol fraction decreased and hydrocarbons increased, and the unsatd. fatty acids increased on treatment with 20 and 30 ppm.

CC 5-3 (Agrochemical Bioregulators)
 Section cross-reference(s): 17

ST kinetin lipid soybean safflower; oil soybean safflower kinetin

IT Safflower oil
 Soybean oil
 RL: BIOL (Biological study)
 (yield of, kinetin effect on)

L42 ANSWER 3 OF 6 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1988:163207 HCAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 108:163207
 TITLE: Effect of some herbicidal treatments on flax
 plants, seed composition and seed oil
 constituents

AUTHOR(S): Ahmed, F. A.; Shaban, Sh. A.; El-Nikeety, M. M.;
 El-Shimy, G. H.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Fac. Agric., Cairo Univ., Cairo, Egypt

SOURCE: Grasas Aceites (Seville) (1987), 38(5), 278-85
 CODEN: GRACAN; ISSN: 0017-3495

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB Two main expts. were conducted to evaluate the effect of 5 herbicides (bromoxynil, bentazon, benzoylprop-Et, MCPA and triallate) on flax plants during the seasons of 1983-1984. Seed chem. compn. and oil physicochem. consts. were studied. All treatments, except triallate at 0.6 kg/feddan increased lipid percentage. Most of the treatments increased the protein content and the max. increase was obtained through the application of MCPA. All treatments increased the refractive index to a small extent. The I value varied according to the percentage of unsatd. fatty acids which changed after different treatments. Variable changes were found in most commonly occurring fatty acids due to herbicidal treatment. Bromoxynil, benzoylprop-Et, triallate increased the degree of unsatn., while bentazon and MCPA decreased it. The unsaponifiables were fractionated by gas chromatog. into 13-15 hydrocarbon compds. and 7 sterols.

CC 5-3 (Agrochemical Bioregulators)

ST flax seed oil compn herbicide

IT Herbicides
 (flax seed compn. and oil response to)

IT Fatty acids, biological studies
 RL: BIOL (Biological study)
 (of flax seed oil, herbicidal treatments effect on)

IT Oils, essential
 RL: BIOL (Biological study)
 (flax, constituents and properties of, herbicidal treatments effect on)

IT Steroids, biological studies
 RL: BIOL (Biological study)
 (hydroxy, of flax seed oil, herbicidal treatments effect on)

IT 94-74-6, MCPA 1689-84-5, Bromoxynil 2303-17-5, Triallate 22212-55-1,
 Benzoylpropethyl 25057-89-0
 RL: BIOL (Biological study)
 (flax seed compn. and oil response to)

IT 57-10-3, biological studies 57-11-4, biological studies 57-88-5,

Cholesterol, biological studies 83-46-5 83-48-7, Stigmasterol
 143-07-7, biological studies 334-48-5 474-62-4, Campesterol
 481-19-6, .DELTA.7-Stigmasterol 506-12-7 544-63-8, biological studies
 1002-84-2 17605-67-3, Fucosterol 18472-36-1, .DELTA.5-Avenasterol
 27104-13-8 27213-43-0 28039-99-8 28984-77-2
 RL: BIOL (Biological study)
 (of flax seed oil, herbicidal treatments effect on)

L42 ANSWER 4 OF 6 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1988:126599 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 108:126599

TITLE: Effect of some herbicides on lipid composition and
 agronomic characters of corn grains

AUTHOR(S): Ahmed, F. A.; Ghali, Y.; Osman, O.; Ali, M. S.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Fac. Agric., Cairo Univ., Cairo, Egypt

SOURCE: Grasas Aceites (Seville) (1987), 38(3), 149-53

CODEN: GRACAN; ISSN: 0017-3495

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB A field expt. was conducted to study the effect of some herbicides
 (atrazine, linuron, prometryne and pyrazon) on the agronomic
 characteristics,

lipid content, fatty acid and sterol compns. of corn grains. All
 treatments (herbicides at 10-10-10-4M) increased the yield, however
 herbicides at 10-5-10-4M gave a significant increase. All treatments
 gave

highly significant increase in plant height, the ear wt. and grain index.
 No treatment affected the no. of rows per ear, while the ear length
 increased or decreased according to the type of treatment. The lipid
 content was slightly increased or decreased according to the concn. and
 type of herbicide. The **unsaponifiable** hydrocarbon fraction was
 increased by all treatments and the increase ranged from 18.28% to
 87.45%,

while the sterol content decreased and showed a variable change with all
 herbicide treatments. The fatty acid analyses indicate that palmitic
 acid

was the most prevalent satd. fatty acid, while oleic and linoleic acids
 were the most abundant unsatd. acids in corn grains. There was a neg.
 relation between oleic and linoleic acid percentage. All treatments
 except pyrazone (10-10M) and prometryne (10-5M) increased the amt. of
 palmitic acid in comparison with the control.

CC 5-3 (Agrochemical Bioregulators)

IT Corn oil

RL: BIOL (Biological study)

(herbicides effect on content of)

IT Plant growth and development

(herbicides effect on, in corn)

L42 ANSWER 5 OF 6 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1986:456226 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 105:56226

TITLE: Biochemical studies of the effect of B9 (growth
 regulator) on safflower plant

AUTHOR(S): Ahmed, F. A.; Osman, R. O.; Khalil, F. A.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Fac. Agric., Cairo Univ., Cairo, Egypt

SOURCE: Grasas Aceites (Seville) (1986), 37(2), 68-71

CODEN: GRACAN; ISSN: 0017-3495

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB In pot expts. safflower plants were sprayed twice at 15 and 36 days after sowing with N,N-dimethylamino succinamic acid (B9) [2564-95-6] at 500, 1000, and 1500 ppm. This decreased the percentage of unsatd. fatty acids from 89.85 to 87.65, 86.19, and 84.98%, resp. Total hydrocarbons increased from 13.86 to 15.60, 25.75, and 34.08% of **unsaponifiable** fraction, resp., whereas total sterols decreased from 86.14 to 84.40, 74.25, and 65.92% of **unsaponifiable** fraction, resp. B9 at 1500 ppm gave the greatest increase in the plant height (from 115 to 147 cm), and at 500 ppm increased the no. of heads and the seed oil content from 5.75/plant and 24.51% to 8.75/plant and 30.36%, resp. Seed index showed a slight increase for the low concn. of B9 and remained unchanged for the other 2 higher concns. Linoleic acid [60-33-3] and palmitic

acid [57-10-3] were the major unsatd. and satd. fatty acids, resp.

CC 5-3 (Agrochemical Bioregulators)
Section cross-reference(s): 17

IT Safflower oil
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(dimethylamino succinamic acid effect on compn. of)

IT Safflower
(dimethylamino succinamic acid effect on growth and compn. of oil of)

IT **Plant** growth and development
(dimethylamino succinamic acid effect on, in safflower)

IT Fatty acids, biological studies
Hydrocarbons, biological studies
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(of safflower seed and oil, dimethylamino succinamic acid effect on)

IT Steroids, biological studies
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(hydroxy, of safflower seed and oil, dimethylamino succinamic acid effect on)

IT 57-10-3, biological studies 57-11-4, biological studies 57-88-5, biological studies 60-33-3, biological studies 83-46-5 143-07-7, biological studies 474-62-4 544-63-8, biological studies 638-53-9 1002-84-2 23290-26-8 27104-13-8 28039-99-8
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(of safflower seed and oil, dimethylamino succinamic acid effect on)

IT 2564-95-6
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(safflower **plant** growth and compn. response to)

L42 ANSWER 6 OF 6 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2000 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1983:121379 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 98:121379
TITLE: **Plant** growth nutrient/stimulant
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Hindustan Lever Ltd., India
SOURCE: Indian, 29 pp.
CODEN: INXXAP
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
	-----	---	-----	-----	-----
	IN 150203	A	19820814	IN 1979-BO118	19790427
AB	<p>The unsaponifiables from plant waxes such as rice bran wax, carnauba wax, or sugarcane wax are plant growth nutrients and stimulants. Thus, rice bran oil was centrifuged after cooling and the supernatant oil discarded. The ppt. was washed with ether or hexane and then washed with acetone-iso-PROH mixt. The rice bran wax (5 g) was taken up in benzene (13 mL) and aq. alc. (13% vol./vol. of water, 113 mL), KOH (20 g) added, and the mixt. refluxed for 3 h at 80-85.degree.. The solvents were removed by distn., the residue extd. with benzene, and the benzene dried over Na2SO4. Evapn. of the benzene yielded 2.7 g unsaponified material. Other methods of prepn. of this material were given. The unsaponified material was emulsified and sprayed at 3 weekly intervals starting with 35-day-old corn. The treated plants had a 50% increase in cob wt., a 70% increase in kernel no., and a 70% increase in seed wt. as compared to untreated corn. Similarly, yield increases were obtained with rice and sunflower.</p>				
IC	A01N005-00; C07C029-00				
CC	5-3 (Agrochemical Bioregulators)				
ST	plant growth stimulant plant wax				
IT	Rice				
	(bran, wax from, as plant growth nutrient and stimulant)				
IT	Plant nutrition				
	(plant waxes in)				
IT	Plant growth and development				
	(stimulants, plant waxes as)				
IT	Waxes and Waxy substances				
	RL: BIOL (Biological study)				
	(unsaponifiable, from plant tissues, as plant growth stimulus and nutrients)				



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